THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,583. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
BALL SEASON—Second Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Second column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First and second columns.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—First Page—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Eleventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
CLOTHING—Eleventh Page—First column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
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HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second column.
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HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Eleventh Page—Fifth column.
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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—First, second, third, and fourth columns.
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SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
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YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Fourth column.

PERSONAL.

BLEECKER STREET—LEAVE THIS MORNING. JOHN.

BOSTON—27.

D. WITH THE DOG.—I SHOULD BE VERY MUCH pleased to see you. Write how and when. Address D. O. G., box 154 Herald office.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE BOY, FOUR MONTHS OLD; also one three days old. 149 Charles street, between Washington and West.

GLOBE THEATRE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.—THE lady who promised to meet the gentleman Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, will find it to her advantage to do so next Saturday, at same place, at two o'clock. Twelfth street. G. B.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MR. HIRAM OR HARRY Boyle, a native of county Cavan, Ireland. In or about the year 1851 he left Edinburg with his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gaffney, and went to New York. Any information of him will be thankfully received by GAYLORD WATSON, 16 Beekman street, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM AND JOHN Flaherty, formerly of Salford, England. When last heard from were in New Jersey. Information thankfully received by their sister, Ann Flaherty, 50 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.

IREN MANSFIELD—LETTER RECEIVED AND answered; write soon. A. F.

IXION—MEET ME TO-DAY, AS HERETOFORE. HAVE been ill.

MRS. BILLINGS, WHO MOVED FROM PEEKSKILL last fall and now lives in Twenty-sixth street, will hear of something to her advantage by immediately sending her address to SOUTHWORTH, station D.

WILL THE LADY I CARRIED OVER THE CROSSing to Trinity church please address ROBERT, box 213 Herald office?

YES—YOU WILL FIND OLD JOE BATES, THE $100,000 man, at 194 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 4. ED.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A1.—THE WORLD MOVES, And its destinies have been changed during the 70 years that BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS has been before the public; but that famous beautifier, preserver and restorer of the hair has never in all that time had a successful competitor. Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York. BARRY'S SAFE HAIR DYE, the only preparation for coloring the hair and whiskers, contains no lead nor zinc. Perfectly safe. Try it.

A—1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, 28 WEST FOURTH street—THOMAS' Restaurant, European plan; elegant Dining Rooms for private parties. Open till 12 P. M. Prices moderate.

ALL LADIES SUFFERING FROM GATHERED OR ULcerated breasts can find instant relief and a permanent cure, without the use of instruments, by addressing Dr. FLEMING, Herald office.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 250 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held this (Thursday) evening, February 2, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. GEORGE PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
CLASS 257—DRAWN AT 12 M., FEBRUARY 1, 1871.
77, 32, 12, 5, 43, 63, 22, 17, 38, 47, 73, 25.
CLASS 258—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., FEBRUARY 1, 1871.
24, 16, 62, 75, 11, 66, 10, 60, 26, 41, 9, 5, 71, 42.
For information apply at 249 Greenwich street, New York. W. H. GERKEN & CO., Managers.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 77—FEBRUARY 1, 1871.
36, 31, 12, 17, 32, 43, 25, 2, 74, 54, 47, 56, 64.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 54—FEBRUARY 1, 1871.
46, 58, 62, 47, 49, 35, 8, 56, 7, 59, 32, 41.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 153—FEBRUARY 1, 1871.
2, 16, 40, 46, 55, 42, 57, 77, 15, 63, 13, 22, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 154—FEBRUARY 1, 1871.
5, 7, 41, 73, 58, 25, 74, 34, 12, 6, 28, 9.
Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway, 116 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

KENTUCKY AND HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES cashed and information given; 1½ cents commission allowed; at BAILEY & CO.'S, 174 Broadway, one door above Maiden lane, the oldest established office in the city.

MILWAUKEE LAGER BIER.
We respectfully inform our customers and other consumers that we have opened an agency and depot in New York city, at
Messrs. HOLLENDER & CO.'S, 241 Broadway, who will represent us in said city from date.
PH. BEST & CO.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25, 1871.

Referring to the above, nothing on our part will be left undone to fill all orders, &c., for Messrs. Ph. Best & Co. with promptness, and keep always constantly on hand a full stock at manufacturers' prices to meet any demand.
HOLLENDER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

IN BOTTLES.
Imported Bavarian Bier, per dozen..........$2 50
Imported Vienna Bier, per dozen..........$2 50
Milwaukee Lager Bier, per dozen..........$1 50
Newark Lager Bier, per dozen..........$1 00
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. The trade supplied at a reasonable discount.
HOLLENDER & CO., 241 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

NOTICE.—MASS MEETING TO BE HELD IN GLASS Hall, No. 216 East Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue, on February 2. Property owners and storekeepers are invited to attend this meeting to sympathize with the Long Island farmers in establishing a market up town for the sale of their produce. Doors open at 7 P. M.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE CONDUCTED; LITErary matters revised, corrected and prepared for publication; statistics collated and compiled, and all other kinds of literary labor performed by an experienced journalist. All communications considered strictly confidential. Address CORRESPONDENT, box 2,382 Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $32, currency; shares in proportion. Kentucky's, from $1 to $10. JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 4. Cut this out.

STAMMERING OR STUTTERING POSITIVELY CURED, by Drs. BIGH & KELLEY, 62 East Twelfth street. Consultation free of charge. The highest references given. Office hours, 2 till 8 P. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-third street, on Tuesday, February 14, 1871, from 12 to 1 P. M. HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

$5.—HAMILTON OPERA HOUSE DRAWING WILL positively take place Feb. 22. Capital prize, $150,000. Tickets, $5 each, for sale at P. C. DEVLIN'S, No. 2 Wall street, and at the Commissioners' New York office, No. 1,217 Broadway, New York.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,264 Post office. Branch office, 497 Broome st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,665 New York Post office.

$2.500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOR SALE—FOUR THOROUGH BRED BLACK AND Tan Pups. Inquire at No. 5 Eldridge street, in the barber shop.

FOR SALE—A TEN MONTHS' OLD WHITE SPITZ Dog. 206 Forsyth street, room No. 1.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—STALLION 6 YEARS OLD ON THE 4TH of April, 1871; color bay, black points; no white; sired by Planet; dam Fanny Hill (owned by General Ransom, of North Carolina), by imported Monarch; gr. dam by Wagner. This horse is very handsome, rides and drives in single and double harness, and would make a handsome Park hack; will be withdrawn after March 1. This horse is guaranteed as represented and free from blemish; price $800. For terms and further particulars, address HARRISON, Sun office, Baltimore, Md.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

AT AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY, FEB. 3, AT 11 O'CLOCK, PROMPT,
AT PRIVATE STABLE 124 WEST NINETEENTH ST.,
A fast and well bred black trotting Horse; he is 15¼ hands high, 8 years old; very free and pleasant driver, good action and of great endurance; he is free from fault or blemish, and can trot to road wagon in 2:50; warranted sound and kind.
The fast bay gelding Billy Chandler; he is 15½ hands high, 9 years old; has trotted repeatedly in 2:40; he is powerfully gaited, and can trot his 16 miles inside the hour; he is warranted sound and kind, and to beat 2:50 on day of sale.
The handsome sorrel mare Naomi, 14¾ hands high, 7 years old, and trotted at Dexter Park in 2:39½; she is very gentle; can be driven by a lady to top of speed; she is afraid of nothing, and in all is one of the finest animals for family use in the State; she is warranted sound and kind in every particular. Also, top and open Wagons, Clarence, Victoria, Rockaway, single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c.
N. B.—THE ABOVE ARE THE PROPERTY OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN DECLINING THE ROAD, AND WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT LIMIT, RESTRICTION OR RESERVATION. CAN BE SEEN FROM NOW UNTIL TIME OF SALE, AS ABOVE. SALE POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.

A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURNOUT.
Fast trotting Horse, Wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, &c., at public auction, on Thursday, Feb. 2 (this day), at 10½ o'clock, at stable, 43 Great Jones street.
The celebrated handsome and fast trotting horse Narragansett.
Narragansett is a beautiful brown with snip in face and two white heels, is 15½ high, 7 years old, was sired by Ethan Allen, dam by young Morrill; he was formerly owned by Governor Sprague. His first appearance in public was at Narragansett Park, when five years old past; he trotted four heats from 2:38 to 2:58. He trotted again the fall of the same year at Springfield, the fastest heat 2:33, and all his heats below 2:40, when he was purchased by present owner who has used him exclusively for road purposes since. He is a stouter, finer and faster horse now than ever, is pure and handsomely gaited, does not overreach or interfere, is extraordinarily fine, prompt, free and easy driver, does not lug or fret, has no vices nor tricks and is the best styled and handsomest gentleman's road horse in the city; has fine symmetry and shows high breeding. He is warranted to show 2:40 to road wagon and can trot close to 2:30 on any track and is warranted kind and sound, without blemish or fault. He is offered for positive and peremptory sale, without limit or restriction, being the property of a private gentleman in ill health and advised by his physician to go South and retire from the road. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to purchase, or those having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
Entries for sales of Horses and Carriages can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

AT COST—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, Harness, suitable for all purposes; a fine assortment of Wagons of all kinds, &c., at the cheap stand, corner of Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A TROTTING HORSE FOR SALE—CHESTNUT SORrel, 8 years old, 15½ hands, sound and kind; fine action; can trot in 2:45. A. POLHEMUS, JR., 470 Sixth avenue.

AT WITTYS, 658 BROADWAY—SLEIGHS, SLEIGH Bells, Carriages, Harness and Robes of every description, at lowest market prices. Lot second hand Sleighs and Carriages to let by week or month.

A.—SECOND HAND CLARENCE, COUPE, CURTAIN Coach, six-seat Phaeton, Barouche, Depot Wagon, Buggies, Sleighs and Bells, at half the cost, to make room. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A FEW MORE SLEIGHS BELOW COST.—ALSO A large assortment of Rockaways, Cabriolets, top and open Wagons, Pony and Park Phaetons, Undertakers' Wagons, Express, Business, Depot and Jagger Wagons; also single and double Harness, Blankets, Robes, &c., at astonishing low prices. Call and examine, at 1,301 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A C SPRING COACH, IN good order, trimmed blue; a good plain Coach, Brewster Top Wagon; Butcher Cart, best make, good as new; two-seat Depot Wagon, at 460 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

A FINE BAY COUPE OR COACH HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind. Also one of the finest Brood Mares in the city; speedy. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A FINE GRAY HORSE, ONLY SEVEN YEARS OLD; kind and true; very cheap; also a spring Cart and Harness for half price; must sell. 468 Pearl street.

A.—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, four and six seat Phaetons, four and six seat Rockaways, with division fronts; two and four wheel Dog Carts, two seat Wagons, top and no top Buggy Wagons and a fine assortment of Sleighs. Apply to M. CURLEY, Carriage Manufacturer, 109, 111 and 113 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

A.—CARRIAGES.—FOR SALE, A SECOND HAND shifting top Wagon, square box; but little used; made by Dusenbury Van Duser. Inquire of DUBOIS, 202 Greene street.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Salesroom, 60 Liberty street.
ELEGANT HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.,
BY EDWARD SCHENCK,
On FRIDAY, FEB. 3, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
AT PRIVATE STABLE, 150 WEST EIGHTEENTH ST.
An elegant span of gray Carriage Horses, 15¾ hands high; 7 and 8 years old; long manes and tails.
A superb coupe or carriage Horse, 16¾ hands high; dark bay; 8 years old; Royal George stock; warranted sound and kind.
A handsome pair of black Mares, 15¾ hands; sound, kind and true in every respect.
An elegant three-quarter Clarence, by Wood Bros., in perfect order.
Elegant silver and gold mounted carriage, coupe and road Harness.
Also,
An elegant light Coupe.
Dog Cart, Road Wagon, Sleigh Robes, Blankets, &c., &c.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HORSE, TOP BUGGY, Harness, &c.; horse sound and gentle, buggy nearly new; owner about leaving country. Can be seen for three days at NILES' Stables, 54 West Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—GOOD CANADIAN PONY, SOUND AND kind, 6 years old, 14¾ hands high; also Wagon and Harness, cheap; separate or together. 279 Ninth avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE TRUCK. FOR PARTIculars inquire of G. M. TILTON, 73 Murray street.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE, BIG HORSE, SOUND AND kind, except a little sore on the back, $100; one, little sore forward, $40; one $25. Apply at 24 New Chambers st., contractor's.

FOR SALE—AN ARABIAN MARE, 14¾ HANDS high; warranted sound and kind; can beat 2:35; good day and track pacer; or will exchange for Trotter of less speed and larger. Apply to D. A. KINNEY, 135 West Fourth street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HORSES.—THREE SPLENDID Canadian cart Horses, 15 and 16 hands high, young, sound and kind, for sale cheap; thoroughly trained to work. Inquire at KINNEY'S stables, 250 and 252 West Twelfth st.

ROBES, BLANKETS, HALTERS, &C.—RICH WHITE Fox, Black Bear, White Wolf, Badger, Wild Cat, &c. Buffalo Robes, $4 each. Blankets, $1 25 per pair. 152 Chambers street, near Church.

SLEIGHS.—LARGE ASSORTMENT, ALL STYLES, CUTters, Ponies, six seat Family Sleighs, Albany and Portland patterns, 25 per cent less than fall prices; Bells, Robes, &c. 30 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESSES, BLANKETS, Robes, &c., &c., for sale low, all styles, at the Empire Carriage and Sleigh Repository, 25 to 29 Wooster street. W. H. GRAY.

WANTED—A GOOD ROAD HORSE, TOP WAGON, Harness, &c., in part payment for a small Philadelphia brick House, in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Address HOUSE, box 4,104 Post office.

WANTED—FOUR LOW PRICED, YOUNG AND sound Horses, weight about 1,000 pounds each, in exchange for good Liquors and Wines at fair prices. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock, to L. JONES, 119 East Twenty-third street.

WANTED—SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON, WITHout top. Address for one week box 5,497 Post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—SPRINGFIELD RIFLED MUSKETS, NEW. THE ATTENTION OF FOREIGN BUYERS INVITED. PRINCIPALS ONLY. ADDRESS BOX 3,350 POST OFFICE.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

TEXAS CANNED BEEF, IN SLICES AND CHOPPED.—A supply just received by the New York and Texas Beef Preserving Company (formerly of Twenty-third street), 75 Cedar street.

$15 WILL BE PAID FOR THE USE OF A DESK, FOR about three hours per day, in some business office until 1st May. Address DESK ROOM, box 232 Herald office.

DRY GOODS.

ANOTHER SENSATION
AT MACY'S.
Valentines.
Now open a full assortment of splendidly selected
Valentines,
at one-third the usual retail prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

STILL
Another Sensation
AT MACY'S.
As usual, we have taken the lead in opening spring styles of
Parasols,
and shall, during the coming week, exhibit
All the Novelties
in that line,
at our usual popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

THE
Greatest Sensation
of all
AT MACY'S.
An entirely new line of
Ladies' Underclothing
will be opened on
Monday morning at the
lowest prices
ever heard of in this city.
Ladies' Chemises, from 43 cents upward.
Ladies' Drawers, from 29 cents upward.
Ladies' Skirts, from 64 cents upward.
Ladies' Night Robes from 96 cents upward.
We have an enormous and well assorted stock of these goods in various styles and well made,
plain,
tucked,
and embroidered.
Our customers will find them displayed on the right hand side of the largest Sixth avenue section.
In addition to these about
one million yards of
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings
at prices
lower than ever
offered to the public before.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street, Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue.

TASSELS, FRINGES, GIMPS, CORDS, DRESS BUTtons, Ornaments, &c., manufactured for the wholesale trade; also, manufacturers supplied with materials for cash or exchange. FREDERICK MAYNARD, 109 Liberty st.

TELEGRAM CARTOON.
LOOK FOR IT TO-MORROW.
PEACE AND WAR.
A DAINTY DISH TO SET BEFORE A KING.
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY.
LOOK FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE SMALLEST AND THE BEST,
AND HAS THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL
THE EVENING PAPERS.
THE TELEGRAM,
EVERY EVENING,
GIVES THE
ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE DAY
IN BRIEF.
ALL THE NEWS,
ALL OVER THE CITY,
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
TWO CENTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN TWENTY-FIRST STREET, A SUM IN notes, currency. The owner can have it by stating when lost, what part of the street, the number (how many) of notes, the value of each, and defraying expenses. M. J. L. S., 47 West Twenty-fourth street.

LOST—A SETTER DOG, WHITE AND BROWN; HAD no collar. Finder will be well rewarded by returning him to Dr. HAIGHT, 67 West Nineteenth street.

LOST—FROM 28 REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN, IN November last, a Tin Box, containing a small purse of coin, valuable only as relics; also some papers of no value except to owner. A reward of $20 will be paid for the return of box and contents to 73 Pearl street, New York, up stairs, or 199 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, basement, and no questions asked.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JANUARY 30, A PACKAGE OF Official Papers. A liberal reward will be paid for same when returned to Collector's Office, 395 Canal street.

LOST—TUESDAY NIGHT, A POCKETBOOK, WITH the name of Timothy Parson, Buffalo, 1856, on it. Any person returning book and papers to 132 Nassau street, room No. 8, may keep the money.

LOST—BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREET, A Gold Chain, Locket and Silver Watch, bearing owner's name. Any one returning same to 73 East Ninth street, can have $20 and no questions asked.

LOST—JANUARY 30, 1871, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST street and Gold Exchange, via Fourth avenue cars, a silver Watch, with gold chain attached. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to S. H. O., 104 East Thirty-first street.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, IN TWENTY-SECOND street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues, a black crape Veil. Whoever will return it will receive a suitable reward by calling at 511 West Twenty-second street.

LOST—LEFT IN MADISON AVENUE STAGE, COMing down, Wednesday morning about eleven o'clock, a silk Umbrella, tortoise shell handle. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 51 South street.

LOST—A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a gray Horse Blanket, lost from sleigh in Thirty-sixth street, about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. Return to private stable 146 West Thirty-second street.

LOST OR STOLEN—A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG, FROM Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, on Monday morning last; mark on collar, "A. B. Darling, 40 West Twenty-third street, New York." Any person returning or giving information of the same to the above number will be handsomely rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, JAN. 30, ON Fourth avenue, from Fourteenth to Eighteenth streets, a small Memorandum Book. The above reward will be paid for its return to 144 Centre street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, A POCKETbook, containing a small sum of money, also some papers, of no value except to the owner. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the same at Grand Central Hotel.

$10 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF AN OLD yellow Skye Terrier Dog, lost from 311 West Fourteenth street on the 19th ult. Answers to the name of Scamp. No further reward will be offered.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 20TH OF JANUary, in the city of New York, probably at Sweeny's Hotel, a long Pocketbook, containing a small sum of money and valuable papers, of no use to any person but the owner. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked by leaving the same at Sweeny's Hotel.

$25.—IF PARTY WHO TOOK CERTIFICATE OF Deposit on United States Trust Company from gentleman's pocket in Tenth avenue car on Saturday evening will return same to JOHN T. FOLEY, 119 Nassau street, above amount will be paid and no questions asked. Payment has been stopped.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, ON A CITY car yesterday, a gold Hunting Watch, Patek, Phillippe & Co., makers. General day of the month and thermometer on dial. $50 paid if returned to CHARLES H. COOK, 26 John street.

$2.400.—LOST, OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber in a Broadway omnibus, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, a Pocketbook, containing sundry papers and about $30 or $35 in $5 bills, two $2 bills, some currency, and Check No. 2?4 of J. Gall Smith, Jr., on J. & J. Stuart & Co., in favor of Alexander Knox, for $1,000; also Check No. 5,129 of A. Wormser, on the Importers and Traders' Bank, in favor of Alexander Knox, for $1,???; payment of both of which have been stopped. A liberal reward will be given for the return of the checks to the subscriber, and no questions asked.
ALEX. KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of a Scotch Terrier, strayed on or about the 29th ult. Apply to Mr. ROBINETT, 25 West Washington place.

DETECTIVES.—ONLY EXPERIENCED OPERATIVES furnished by COX & KING, successors to Martin, Whipple & Co., 72 Broadway. Refer to the leading business houses as to ability, standing and responsibility.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY, without plates or extractions. Teeth built upon stumps without pain (with Oreplastic). Best references given. Dr. SIGESMOND, 53 East Ninth street, near Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Set of Teeth, $10; Plumpers for Hollow Cheeks; Sets purchased or repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON NEW YORK AND BROOKlyn Property.—Money to loan on New York and Brooklyn Property in sums to suit all parties; no delay. Apply to SHAROT & CO., 77 Cedar street.

A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages, to loan on improved and unimproved property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 116 Broadway, room 12.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the city of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 20 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

EXECUTORS' FUNDS TO LOAN—OF $100,000 AND $50,000; also $125,000 to loan, in sums to suit and to buy mortgages. Apply to or address EXECUTOR, No. 17 Nassau street, room No. 3.

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES FOR SALE—IN New York and New Jersey. Liberal bonus will be given. Principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

MONEY TO LOAN—on desirable New York and Brooklyn Real Estate. Mortgages promptly cashed. Principals only dealt with. JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., 24 Pine street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Company, New York, January 26, 1871.
The Trustees, in conformity to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1870:—

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,270,690 09
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1870	2,155,723 64
Total amount of marine premiums	$7,426,413 73

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	$5,322,733 55
Losses paid during the same period	$2,253,590 89
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,068,263 57

The Company has the following assets, viz:—

United States and State of New York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$8,843,740 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,377,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	332,352 06
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,089,916 93
Cash in bank	316,125 45
Total amount of assets	$14,183,986 40

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next.
The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1867 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 7th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums, such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.
A dividend of thirty-five per cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 4th of April next. By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
J. D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore, Henry Coit, Wm. C. Pickersgill, Lewis Curtis, Charles H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, R. Warren Weston, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot, William E. Dodge, David Lane, James Bryce, Daniel S. Miller, Wm. Sturgis, Henry K. Bogert, Dennis Perkins, Joseph Gaillard, Jr., C. A. Hand, James Low, B. J. Howland, Benj. Babcock, Robt. B. Minturn, Gordon W. Burnham, Frederick Chauncey, R. L. Taylor, George S. Stephenson, William H. Webb, Sheppard Gandy, Francis Skiddy, Charles P. Burdett, Robt. C. Ferguson, William E. Bunker, Samuel L. Mitchill, James G. De Forest, Robert L. Stuart, Alexander V. Blake.
J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice President.

PARTIES HOLDING GOOD FIRST MORTGAGES ON Brooklyn Property and desirous of having them cashed at once may address BANK, Herald office. Will advance to owners of good property on First Mortgage. Principals only dealt with.

PARTIES HOLDING GOOD FIRST MORTGAGES ON Brooklyn Property and desirous of having them cashed at once may address 51 Liberty street, room No. 7. Will advance to owners of good property on First Mortgage. Principals only dealt with.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $8,000 OR $10,000, FOR THREE or four years, upon approved Real Estate in West Virginia. Apply to B. G. KURTZ & CO., 25 Wall street.

$500 WANTED—ON A NOTE OF SIX MONTHS, secured by chattel mortgage worth over six times the amount; 10 per cent discount and interest. Address, with real name, K. S. B., Herald office.

$3.000 TO $5,000.—A PARTY, HAVING A VERY satisfactorily established business of over four years' successful existence, requires additional capital. The suspicion with which advertisements of this nature are looked upon is such that it is difficult to get parties to give the subject the attention it deserves; but a liberal percentage will be satisfactorily guaranteed to be paid monthly, and the capital invested may be withdrawn at any time without difficulty. Address W. K. E., Herald office.

$4.000 WANTED—IN AN INCREASING AND PAYing business. A liberal per cent paid. Address, giving time and place for interview, INTEGRITY, Herald office.

$10.000 TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON CITY Property only. Address FINANCIAL, box 106 Herald office.

$100.000.—MONEY TO LOAN.
First Mortgages bought.
Principals only dealt with.
Address MONEY, box 4,789 Post office, New York.

$100.000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $2,500 TO $50,000, on first class improved city Real Estate; no bonus; principals only. WM. L. WHITTEMORE, 12 Pine street.

$275.000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS REAL Estate in this city, on bond and mortgage. Liberal loans made on first class City Property. JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street.

$400.000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED NEW York, Brooklyn and Westchester Property, in sums to suit; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 165 Broadway.

$750.000 TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED PROperty in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county; principals only need apply. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Heim Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—SMALL IRON HULL SIDEWHEEL Steamer. Address D. VANNEMAN, Port Deposit, Md.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SIDEWHEEL PASSENger steamer, from 120 to 150 feet long. Address, stating dimensions, condition, terms, &c., CHAS. NELSON, Richmond, Va.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, on Thursday, February 2, will close at this office at 10 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OFFICE RAILING WANTED—ABOUT 25 FEET; ALSO same quantity Panel and Glass Partition, five feet high. Address D. M., box 161 Herald office.

TO BANK NOTE OR COPPER PLATE PRINTERS.—Wanted, a second hand Press, in good order. Address, with description and price, KNOWLTON & MACGREGOR, 155 and 257 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COAL SCALE, IN COAL YARD, 515 EAST Thirteenth street, between avenues A and B.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A MEDIUM SIZED SECond hand Safe. Address box 2,?24 Post office, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned expires this day by limitation. All settlements will be made by G. C. Kelty, at 724 Broadway.
GIBBONS C. KELTY,
JOHN K. KELTY,
E. OMAR CARRINGTON,
JAMES B. RYER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM OF Cohn & Hecker is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH COHN.
F. JOSEPH HECKER.
New York, Feb. 1, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE FIRM OF Collier & Lu Gar is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Dated New York, January 31, 1871.
Signed HENRY N. COLLIER.
JOHN R. LU GAR.

THE FIRM OF SANCHO & MARTINEZ HAS THIS day dissolved partnership. Raymond Martinez takes full charge of the firm.
RAYMOND MARTINEZ,
VINCENT SANCHO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween Theodore H. Clark and Abram L. Webber, under the firm name of Theodore H. Clark & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation.
THEODORE H. CLARK,
ABRAM L. WEBBER.
New York, Feb. 1, 1871.

N. B.—Theodore H. Clark will continue the business at the old stand, 628 Broadway.
THEO. H. CLARK.
New York, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COpartnership to continue the Curtain, Upholstery and Furniture business at 722 and 724 Broadway.
GIBBONS C. KELTY,
E. OMAR CARRINGTON,
WM. M. KELTY,
CHAS. H. AIKMAN.
February 1, 1871.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson....Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, Grogan..........Saturday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can now obtain tickets. Steerage (prepaid) $32.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP............Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...........Saturday, Feb. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
WASHINGTON, Beaufort..............Thursday, February 2
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..............Saturday, February —
Note.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, February 11, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by the steamship HERMANN, Captain G. Reichmann, on Saturday, February 18.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........25
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..............Feb. 4, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Price..............Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MINNESOTA, Captain Freeman, will sail from pier 46 North river for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock. Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
EUROPA	Sat., Feb. 4	IOWA	Wed., Feb. 8
CALEDONIA	Sat., Feb. 11	ISMAILIA	Wed., Feb. 15
ANGLIA	Sat., Feb. 18	TROJAN	Wed., March 1
AUSTRALIA	Sat., Feb. 25	DORIAN	Wed., March 15
COLUMBIA	Sat., March 4	TYRIAN	Wed., March 29
INDIA	Sat., March 11	DACIAN	Wed., April 5

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at reduced rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
BATAVIA..............Thursday, 2d February
PALMYRA..............Thursday, 9th February
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S from mail steamship
HOLSATIA
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Thursday, Feb. 2, 1871, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The WESTPHALIA will sail Feb. 14, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARDS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

RUSSIA	Wednesday, Feb. 1	SAMARIA	Thursday, Feb. 16
BATAVIA	Thursday, Feb. 2	ABYSSINIA	Wed'y, Feb. 22
CHINA	Wednesday, Feb. 8	CALABRIA	Thurs'y, Feb. 23
PALMYRA	Thursday, Feb. 9	CUBA	Wednesday, March 1
ALGERIA	Wedn'ay, Feb. 15	SIBERIA	Thursd'y, March 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First cabin..........$130, gold | Second cabin..........$80, gold
First cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold | Steerage..........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage, $60.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
On 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 4, RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Farnsworth.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.
The United States mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delaney,
will leave pier No. 4 North river for the above ports on Wednesday, February 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight..........Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman..........Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Phillips, for freight..........Monday, Feb. 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. Deaken..........Thursday, March 9
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Now at her dock receiving cargo,
The well known A1 sidewheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
Edward Whitehurst, Commander,
will sail for the above port on Saturday, February 4, at 3 P. M., from pier 36 North river.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC Mail Steamship Company.—Sailing regularly every Thursday, at three o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MISSOURI, Captain J. R. Edwards..........February 2
MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. Adams..........February 9
COLUMBIA, Captain L. Van Sice..........February 16
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A 1 steamship ARIADNE, Captain Pennington, at pier 20 East river, will leave Saturday, February 4.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line, low freight.
The well known first class steamship
WEYBOSSET,
Captain Bolger,
will leave pier 23 North river, on Saturday, February 4, at 3 P. M. Through tickets for Mobile, Galveston, Louisiana, Indianola and all ports on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to be reshipped at New Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.
Steamship LODONA will follow, from pier 20 East river, Saturday, February 11.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, February 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI,
on Saturday, Feb. 4:
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS
and the
South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett,
will sail on Thursday, February 2.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, February 4.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
ALBEMARLE, for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Wednesday, February 1, at 3 P. M.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship NIAGARA, on Thursday, February 2, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner Dey.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A.—HENDRICKSON'S FIRE AND BURGLAR Proof Bank Safes.—Although these safes have been in use but a few years they have, without advertising, by their own inherent merit, won their way to the first position in the confidence and appreciation of the best informed bankers in this country. They have been repeatedly worked at by burglars from Saturday night till Monday morning without effecting an entrance. They have been exposed for 20 consecutive hours to the intensest heat that fire and flame can produce without damaging their contents—tests to which every other safe yet manufactured has yielded. Although a very large number of these safes can never be turned out, as the construction of each is personally superintended by the proprietor, yet this same fact will assure their continued supremacy, as safes made by the hundred, by hands not interested in their reputation, rapidly and uniformly deteriorate in quality.
For the true character, merits and superiority of the Hendrickson Safe the public are referred to the following parties in this city, who are now using them, to wit:—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Lockwood & Co., Lawrence & Baldwin, S. J. Tilden, Union Trust Company, Mechanics' Bank, Pennsylvania Coal Company, Sackett, Davis & Co.; New York Savings Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank, National Trust Company, Niagara Insurance Company, Saxton & Raymond; Churchill, Dana & Co.; or the following in Brooklyn:—Nassau Bank, Dime Savings Bank, Home Life Insurance Company, City Bank, Long Island Insurance Company, Long Island Bank, Long Island Savings Bank, Brooklyn Post Office; or National State Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Md. Mr. Hendrickson is now building one for the Chatham National Bank, 184 Broadway, which, when completed, will be one of the best articles of its kind yet produced in this country.
Wanted—$20,000 more capital (active or silent). The safes are sold for cash. The profits are satisfactory. Every dollar wanted is to be invested in the business. Apply to E. H. GIBBS & CO., Financial Agents, 95 Broadway, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN, WHO IS A PROFESSIONAL CHEMist, and has had the superintendence of a large kerosene oil factory for many years, has discovered a process of making an Oil of great commercial value from petroleum. He wishes a partner with capital to develop the business. Address H., box 118 Herald office.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO ENGAGE IN AN artistical branch of business, not laborious, several years established, with fair profits, apply top floor, 661 Broadway.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—AN ACTIVE business Partner wanted in a largely advertised and well established Patent Medicine, with not less than $15,000 or $20,000, cash or securities, to take full charge of a business which is considered second to none in real merit and excellent standing. The present active partner wishes to retire leaving money in business. Address, with real name and particulars to JOHN JONES, box 127 Herald office.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,800, CAN SECURE AN equal interest in a light manufacturing business; references given and required. Call on DAY, the hatter, 33 Park row.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN, WITH A small capital, to enter as partner in an old established, money making, respectable business. Call and examine. MAX BAYERSDORFER, 334 Bowery.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, to extend a wholesale manufacturing business long established, paying 75 per cent. Call at 229 Spring street, afternoon.

A PARTNER, WITH $3,000, TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a country store in Central New York, now doing a good business. Inquire at office of Park Hotel.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR AND Billiard Saloon, well located. Inquire of HOLDEN & CO., Real Estate Agents, 307 Broadway, room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD AND well fitted up Lunch, Oyster and Barroom. A rare chance for the right man with a small capital. Apply at 13 City Hall square, Chatham street.

GENTLEMEN WITH CAPITAL DESIRING TO ENTER or change their business, or increase their income, should call and investigate the "Mechanical Paradox." 208 Broadway, room 15.

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THE GALLOWS.

Execution of John Hanlon, the Philadelphia Beast.

He Neither Denies Nor Admits His Guilt—"I Forgive All"—The Last Act in the Tragedy.

MOYAMENSING PRISON, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1871.

John Hanlon, "the Philadelphia beast," was hanged within the corridor of the convict department of this prison this morning.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the city all day, and the gates of the prison were besieged at an early hour by a curious crowd, eager to catch a glimpse of something connected with the execution. If one of the officers of the prison showed himself near the door he was an object of general interest and remark; he was looked upon as one who had just issued from the tomb. The crowd increased every moment, and when Sheriff Leeds and his deputies, jury and members of the press arrived a hush like the silence of death came over the vulgar throng that blocked up the entrance to the prison. With stupid gaze they looked and gazed at the party as it entered the wicket until the last one had passed in and the door closed; for to-day a human life was to be taken, and the movements around the prison must be silent. "This is not visitors' day; shut the door softly," said the superintendent. We take a few steps toward the grated window and peer down the corridor. Yes, there it is in all its hideous proportions, the ghastly instrument of death, partly veiled from view by the white sheet that had been laid over it to shut it from the sight of Hanlon's relatives yesterday. It was a kind heart, indeed, that prompted it.

The prisoner did not wish to see his relatives on the day of execution. "Leave me to my religious advisers on that day," he had said, and his request was complied with. His family called yesterday afternoon, and at his own request they took leave of him one by one.

TAKING LEAVE OF HIS FAMILY.

Yesterday was a bitter one to the Hanlon family. Theirs was the most trying ordeal that humanity knows—taking leave forever of a relative—and how bitter indeed when that relative is a condemned felon with but twenty-four hours between him and eternity! Who can measure the anguish of a mother's heart under such circumstances? An only son, hung for the murder of a defenceless infant, on whom he afterwards satisfied his worse than beastly lust. The annals of crime fail to furnish a parallel case.

The first to say farewell was his girl-wife—married at thirteen, a widow at sixteen. The parting interview was very affecting and it was with difficulty that she could be parted from him. "O John!" she moaned, "can it be that you have come to this! My poor heart is broken. Oh, that I might die with you and we might hide our grief and shame in a common grave!" Poor girl, yours is indeed a hard lot; this a fearful blight that has come upon your life. Next came the sister of Hanlon, Mrs. Kelly. Her anguish was if possible greater than the wife's. She embraced her wretched brother again and again, nor would she leave him until gently yet forcibly removed from the cell. The aged father, his head inclined and his face bearing evidences of the agony within, next entered the presence of the doomed son. It was the first time he had been to see John since his incarceration. He tried to look stern, but human nature was too weak face to face with the one who had brought dishonor to the house and broken the hearts of those who nourished him from infancy to manhood. The old man gave way. For nearly an hour he spoke not a word, but leaned on the breast of the guilty one and sobbed as if his heart would break. He could not speak. The time arrived when he must leave. Repressing his sobs he gave John one last despairing look, a last embrace, and murmured, "Goodby, goodby! ye're old father gives ye his blessing." He then departed and joined the group in the corridor.

And now the poor old mother—she who had never ceased to hope against hope, to leave no stone unturned that could secure the acquittal of the darling of her heart, who had spent cheerfully every dollar she could possibly raise in lawyer's fees for the past two years for her only boy's salvation from an ignominious death.

Let us draw the veil of silence over what passed between them. That interview was not for the world. More than an hour they remained together, and for the first time Hanlon shed tears. He had remained apparently hardened until his mothers' woe opened the floodgates of his soul. Even he, bad as he was, could not withstand a mother's woe. It seemed as if she would never leave him alive. She returned again and again, and being informed that she must part with her son, she gave an agonizing wail and fell to the floor insensible. She was removed from the cell, restoratives applied, and then, a carriage having been sent for, she was, with the other members of the family, taken home.

THE DAY OF EXECUTION

dawned dark and dismal, the clouds were lowering in the sky, and the atmosphere within and without was damp and foggy. Hanlon arose about six o'clock this morning, and remarked to the keeper, who had spent the night with him, "It is an awful gloomy day." He then dressed himself and engaged the keeper in conversation on minor topics until his breakfast arrived. He did not eat a great deal, but took a bite of meat, a small piece of bread and a little coffee, and awaited the coming of

FATHER BARRY, HIS RELIGIOUS ADVISER,

who arrived about eight o'clock, accompanied by an assistant. Hanlon engaged in prayer with the priests, and afterward expressed himself as entertaining a hope of forgiveness in the life to come.

WITHIN THE PRISON

the regular duties of the day were being performed, scrubbing and cleaning the floors of the corridors, morning inspection and police duty. A prisoner at the further end of the building was whistling a lively ditty, known to the initiated as "My Mary Ann." It was the only thing to break the oppressive silence that was hanging over all, and it grated harshly on the ear. Yet who could blame him? So perfect is the discipline, and so great the precaution taken at this institution, that I doubt if he knew there was to be an execution within twenty feet of his cell door. If he arrived at the prison before Hanlon, I will venture to say that he never heard of the affair. Newspapers are a contraband article in Philadelphia prisons.

SHERIFF LEEDS

arrived about ten o'clock, accompanied by the jury and members of the press. Hanlon was at the time engaged with his spiritual advisers. Sheriff Leeds decided to give him another hour, at the end of which time, eleven o'clock, the procession was formed and marched out of the office to the corridor, where a halt was made, and

HANLON APPEARED,

dressed in a brown coat and brown pants, his hair carefully combed back and carrying a crucifix before him. He was accompanied by Fathers Barry and Kenney. The process on then resumed its march, headed by Sheriff Leeds and Superintendent Perkins. The condemned composed himself firmly.

AT THE SCAFFOLD

Hanlon and the clergymen kneeled and the litany of the Blessed Virgin was recited, Hanlon making the responses with apparent earnestness, the prayer being led by Father Barry. The remainder of the party stood around silent spectators of the scene.

AFTER THE PRAYER

Father Barry remarked that Hanlon had nothing to say, but desired him to say for him that he wished to return his thanks to the prison officials and also to his counsel for their many acts of kindness towards him.

HANLON THEN STEPPED FORWARD

and, with much emphasis, said—

To those who have ever in word or deed done me any wrong I forgive them, and ask God to forgive them; and all whom I have injured in any way whatsoever, or against whom I have had any ill feeling, I ask their forgiveness, as I ask God to forgive me.

THE NOOSE WAS THEN ADJUSTED,

and the white cap pulled over Hanlon's eyes, and at eighteen minutes past eleven o'clock the floors swung apart, and the soul of Hanlon, the child murderer, was launched into eternity. He fell four and a half feet, and died without a struggle. The body hung about twenty minutes, when it was cut down, and the pronounced extinct. The body was given to the relatives. And thus ends the career of one of the greatest moral monsters of the nineteenth century.

CONSTITUTION.

A general sense of relief has taken possession of the Philadelphia mind since the execution. It was feared that Hanlon's counsel would appeal from a writ of error and thus stay the execution of the law of an indefinite period. When it was found that this would not be done and Hanlon had really been hung people began to breathe freer—they felt that now their lives and property are safe. The influence exerted by Hanlon's friends on the minds of every one heard in his behalf in their family has been something wonderful. When it is recalled that the gang has outlasted two of the numerous gangs, some of whom were over seven feet in size, and killed one cop and caused the death of the father of a child in each girl, it is not to be wondered at that no sympathy has been manifested for the poor wretch. Never since the sentence have I heard a word of sympathy expressed for him. The universal opinion is that he should hang. Little children must be protected from such fiends in human shape, and now that the law executes the criminal it would be well if the authorities would take charge, not of their prisoners, but of their victims. Let them shoot down the rascals who murder our little children. But this is being

THE FENIAN FUROR.

Continuation of the Mass Meeting at Sweeny's.

Effects of the Severe Hand-Shaking—A Comparatively Quiet Day—Congratulations from an Italian Exile—The Exiles Refusing the Proposed Concert.

"You must have had some bad cases of swelled hands lately, Doctor," said the reporter of the HERALD, as having yesterday successfully traversed the checker board pavement of Sweeny's Hotel and ascended the stairs, he entered the audience chamber of the released Fenians, and accosted their medical attendant.

"Well, no," responded the physician, "I can't say I have.

THEY HAVE STOOD THE ORDEAL

wonderfully well. They are true children of the Emerald Isle—equal to just anything that comes along."

And such is the literal fact. All day long, from the moment when they have lighted their after breakfast cigars to the last chime of midnight, and generally even later, the poor exiles have to submit to the endless repetition of one unending formula.

"Mr. Rossa, let me introduce to you a sincere friend of Ireland and the cause—an old Fenian, too."

"Pleased to make your acquaintance, sir" (with a shake of the hand).

Then follows a speech, whose sincerity alone can excuse its length, and which would last forever—or at least until the establishment of the Irish Republic—but that another friend of Ireland is pushed forward to repeat with words of joyful enthusiasm the same congratulations and good wishes, after the same introduction, accompanied by the same cordial grip of the fist.

That is, as every one will see, a sufficiently trying

FURNACE OF PATRIOTISM AND FRIENDSHIP

to pass through. And yet the exiles live through it unscathed and smile grateful smiles, and come out apparently a great deal better in health and spirits than when they first landed. Nothing could show more plainly the severity of their sufferings in prison than this fact that even the horrors of an incessant reception are accepted by them as an alleviation of their lot.

Yesterday, however, was comparatively a quiet day. The same stream of "old friends with new faces" still poured in with pleasant words spoken in a familiar dialect, but the exiles enjoyed at least a rest from the attentions of

SPEECHMAKING DEPUTATIONS

of welcome and congratulation. The ante-chamber of their suit of rooms was, however, thronged with enthusiastic friends, who tried at the beginning of each hour to keep count of the arrivals of Ireland's friends during the next sixty minutes, but invariably grew dizzy and lamentably failed. Some few exceptionally wise patriots, convinced by long continued want of success in this exhilarating pastime of its futility, whiled away the festive hours by recalling the memory of the exploits of Erin's heroes, from Brian Boroihme down to Captain McClure, or in discussing the future prospects of Irish independence.

One thing is quite clear, that

FREE AMERICAN AIR

is agreeing remarkably well with these escaped victims of tyranny.

The following letter from an Italian exile was received yesterday by Captain McClure:—

OFFICE 8 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

MR. O'DONOVAN ROSSA AND OTHERS:—

GENTLEMEN—Although a complete stranger to you, and an unimportant, almost unknown member of this great community, allow me to convey by this my most sincere and heartfelt greetings to you on your happy arrival to the shores of the only country where honest patriots and human rights are not trammeled by the prepotent grasp of any privileged power or caste. Some thirty-five years ago I was, together with eight other martyrs of the Austrian government, which was at that time sublimely despotic, tyrannical and oppressive, transported to this country after having endured for many years close confinement in Austrian dungeons. The kindest protection extended to me ever since, both by the people and government of this country, has made of me a voluntary *servus glebæ*, and, in fact, I became so well identified with the institutions of my adopted country, that even since my native Italy has got her independence and a representative government I have continued to dwell in this land of the free and sanctuary of the oppressed. I would now say, like a Roman of old, "*Ubi patria ibi mihi bene est patria.*"

After these premises I hardly need assure you, noble sons of Erin, how deep and lively is my sympathy for all the troubles and sufferings you have passed on account of your courageous endeavors to free your native country from foreign sway and oppression. Yes, gentlemen, there is a great similarity between the present condition of Ireland and that of Italy previous to 1848. Italy was the Ireland of Austria, while England has been the Austria of Ireland since this brave and unhappy country was sold, shackled and manacled, unto Henry II. of England by Pope Adrien IV. Yes, gentlemen, the ties of friendship and fraternity by which the patriots of all nations are bound together will never relax as long as the Irish cause may require their help. And in this connection allow me to say that the friendly sentiments and sympathies of all thinking Italians cannot be impaired by certain untoward questions lately raised by the wrongful confusion of two distinct ideas—religion and worldly policy. No liberal-minded man, no true patriot in any country, will ever be influenced by such anomalous questions, which will be soon solved by the stringent logic of the *fait accompli*. Please, then, gentlemen, to accept my warmest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your noble country, and your own individually, and believe me, with great consideration, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

L. W. TINELLI.

THE ROSE OF ERIN AND THE FENIANS.

About two o'clock in the afternoon Mlle. Rose d'Erina, the distinguished young Irish vocalist, accompanied by her guardian and manager, Mr. McCort, and Mrs. Keeler, a lady friend, called upon the Fenian exiles at Sweney's Hotel. When Mlle. d'Erina was announced General Burke sent word to have herself and friends admitted to the parlor, in which were present General Burke, Dr. Edward Power, Captain McClure, Mr. Rountree, Brown, Dr. Mulcahy, and others of the exiles.

GENERAL BURKE said:—I am very glad to meet Mlle. d'Erina, of whom myself and brother exiles have heard so often, and I am proud to make the acquaintance of so gifted a young countrywoman of ours.

DR. POWER—I think I have had the pleasure of meeting Mlle. d'Erina in Dublin; have I not?

MLLE. D'ERINA—Yes, Doctor, we have met before, and I am charmed to renew our acquaintance now that you are freed from English shackles and prison fare.

GEORGE BROWN (one of the exiles)—I think that Mlle. d'Erina, or Miss O'Toole, as I would rather call her, is a native of Armagh, from which county I came. I know all your people on the father's and mother's side.

MLLE. D'ERINA—I am from Armagh and know your people, Mr. Brown, although I was quite young when I left Ireland for the Continent to study in the convent where I was educated. I mean the Sacre Coeur, at Paris.

GENERAL BURKE—Mlle. D'Erina, we are charmed to meet you, and if we can be of any service you can command us. We greet you as a sister Irishwoman, and you may expect that we shall feel the honor of the visit you have paid us.

MLLE. D'ERINA—Thank you, General. It was the desire of myself and guardian to make inquiries into a matter which concerns us all, I think. There is a gentleman named Hawkes, a manager or agent of some sort, who called last evening two or three times on me to know if I would sing at a concert for the benefit of the exiles. He pressed the matter very much, and accordingly I asked for his credentials. I asked him if he had letters from any of the released prisoners to authorize his calling upon me in connection with a concert which he has advertised for the 6th of February at the Academy of Music, but he could not produce any such authorization. I then informed him that I would not engage to sing at any concert for them without first receiving their written or verbal permission.

GENERAL BURKE—There is such a man as Hawkes who has thrust himself upon us, but we know nothing about him. Who knows Hawkes? What is Hawkes? We have not given our consent as yet to any such concert, and yet he advertises this concert for the purpose of making

CATSPAWS

of us in order that he may make a few dollars.

Mr. McCOORT—Not only that, but he announces that he has sold a thousand tickets, and I believe a well known theatrical railway manager has purchased two hundred dollars' worth of tickets from him.

General BURKE—I presume this railway and theatrical manager also desires to use us to further his ends; but he shall not do it.

MLLE. D'ERINA—When I told Mr. Hawkes that it was probably doubtful whether the exiles would accept a concert of the kind which he proposes to manage, he answered me that they would be

GLAD TO GET HOLD OF THE MONEY

he was sure of that.

General BURKE—That may be the opinion of Mr. Hawkes; but we beg leave to differ with him.

MLLE. D'ERINA—The manager referred to has, I believe, offered the services of his three *prima donnas* for the concert.

General BURKE (indignantly)—We will do without Mr. Hawkes or the other gentleman's *prima donnas*. We have laid down a certain line of conduct in regard to such matters, and we shall strictly pursue it.

MLLE. D'ERINA—Nevertheless, General Burke and gentlemen, if you should desire it, I, as a countrywoman of yours, and wishing you Godspeed in all your undertakings, would be most happy to give a concert either in aid of yourselves or the remaining prisoners in Ireland, who have suffered so much and so nobly in the Fenian cause. And if not, I should be happy to have the honor of your company at my residence, where I shall offer you some genuine Irish music, which may perhaps bring back pleasant thoughts of our common fatherland.

Here all the exiles rose and courteously thanked the young Irish *artiste* who had so generously volunteered her services, and General Burke promised to inform Mlle. D'Erina at an early day of their decision in regard to the concert. The interview then ended, and Mlle. D'Erina and her friends departed. In regard to Mr. "Hawkes," whose identity is of no consequence to all, the exiles, after some consultation, drew up the following card, which will, no doubt, settle Mr. Hawkes' little speculation:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have positively declined the invitation of Mr. Hawkes at the grand concert at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, February 6, 1871. The money offered has also been firmly but respectfully declined.

JOHN McCLURE, Secretary.
On behalf of the released prisoners.

FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

CUBA.

Spanish Cruelty—Horrible Massacre by the Contra-Guerrillas.

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1871.

The contra-guerrillas, commanded by Colonel Francisco Acosta, and composed of jail birds from Havana and other parts of the island, have been committing fresh outrages on the defenceless population of Camaguey. Some of these outrages are beyond belief, being committed mostly on women and children. The most recent instance, as well as one of the most terrible crimes ever committed by Spanish soldiers in Cuba, is the massacre of a whole family near Puerto Principe by the contraguerrilla Del Orden, under command of Major Merino. Mrs. Merced Mola, her daughter Adriana, a very beautiful girl, only fourteen years old, and Mrs. Juana Mora, with three children, the eldest seven years old, were living since the insurrection in a small thatched house in the woods of Cannas. The contra-guerrillas found them there, and, after robbing them of everything they had, they were required to give up all the jewelry and money which the jail birds, with the keen scent of thieves, believed they had hidden. As these people belonged to one of the wealthiest families of Camaguey their answer that they had nothing concealed failed to satisfy the wretches, and some of the party, in whom the beauty of young Adriana excited the foulest passions, threw themselves upon her and attempted to outrage her. Being resisted by the girl's mother in their efforts to strip off her clothing they became fearfully enraged, and cut the whole family to pieces with their machetes. They not only killed a child three years old, but even cut his body into small pieces. A son of Mrs. Mola, twelve years old, was the only member of the family who escaped.

A party of the same Spanish contra-guerrillas, belonging to the column commanded by Colonel Acosta himself, attacked the farm San Cayetana, on which the family of Bueno—composed of a lady eighty-five years old, with two married daughters, their little children, and one unmarried daughter, all under charge of Don Francisco Agüero, a gentleman of advanced age—resided. They stabbed the old man twice with a dagger in the presence of his wife, struck the old lady in the face, but the other ladies, and, after robbing them even of their clothing, set fire to the house.

These assassinations were not only permitted by the officers, but the assassins had their sanction in dividing the property they had stolen.

The *Diario de la Marina* reports that of the ten persons who recently landed on the farm Rosario only three are yet alive. Three of them were executed on the 25th, among them Rivero, who was captured on the farm Abra, and who had acted as their leader.

The Encounters of the Contra-Guerrilla and the Insurgents—Patriot Success at Baza—Spanish Accounts of the Fight at Pozo Azul.

HAVANA, Jan. 26, 1871.

The details of the recent Spanish movements in different parts of the island, though of no great import, are not without interest.

The detachment of Guanaja dispersed on the 12th instant a group of insurgents near the river Manajú, killing one of them. On the 14th another small party was dispersed on the hills of La Baga and Hoyo Colorado. The forces of Baza, between the 10th and the 14th, surprised three insurgent encampments on the hills of Quemada and Arroyo Simenes and the river Blanco, killing Don Pascual Osorio, brother of the chief commanding the expedition, and four others. Four prisoners belonging to the band of Durado confirm the reported death of their chief, Diego Durado, who was pierced by two balls in the fight at Pozo Azul.

A band of insurgents—400 or 500 in number—commanded by Lico Pena and José Hernandez, attacked the village of Zaza, between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 18th inst., carrying everything away from the stores, and, it is asserted, even leaving the inhabitants naked. There was a small detachment of Spaniards in the fort at that place; but, on account of the darkness, they assert, though more probably because of the presence of the enemy, they did not leave their defences. Those guarding the storehouses of Don Francisco Acosta did considerable firing into the darkness, and succeeded by accident in wounding one of the enemy. On second thought the Spaniards say they repulsed the insurgents, killing three of them. Lieutenant Jacinto Gonzalez, who was carried off some time ago by these bands, was afterward found cut to pieces.

Few insurgents have presented themselves within the present week. Don Augustin Rodriguez, and Mora, son of one of the members of the Cuban Junta, in New York, and seven others, all armed, came in at Colon to take advantage of Valmaseda's clemency; but I hear of no others.

According to the Spanish accounts of the fight at Pozo Azul—in which I have just referred, and where the chief of the band (Diego Durado) was killed—the insurgents lost thirty-five men, including not only their chief, but Benigno Gomez, who was second in command.

The Captain General has appointed Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Gonzalez Anleo, who was recently sent to Santi Espiritu, as Governor and Military Commander of that district.

HAVANA, Feb. 1, 1871.

Ex-Governor Silva and Artega have gone to Spain.

Only two men of the Vuelto Abajo expedition remain alive.

What Mr. Thomas Jordan Thinks of the Situation in Cuba.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Be not deceived, or suffer the readers of the HERALD to be deceived, as to the real state of affairs in Cuba at this juncture. It is true the surrender of Conelio Porro has taken place. This is a severe blow to the revolution, but by no means a mortal one, as you will be sure to see before many months. The defection of no chief can stop the patriot movement in Cuba or force that people back under Spanish rule. Porro must have given up because of some personal inconveniences and an unfortunate apprehension that it would be impossible for the friends of Cuba in this country to send either arms or ammunition to the island. The events of the past eighteen months—the case with which the Spanish authorities have been able to use the neutrality laws of the United States to hinder the shipment of arms for the patriots while affording their adversary an unrestricted resort to all the resources of American shipyards and gunshops were assuredly calculated to convince a man like Porro that the success of his cause was impossible, the continuance of the struggle idle, and that it was his duty to make terms. This is the secret of his action—a great and unhappy mistake on his part, but he is in no respect a Cuban Benedict Arnold. I am prepared to hear that some faint-hearted men of more or less followers will also tread in his footsteps. For a while, moreover, there may be little or no vigorous contests with the Spanish soldiery, as in these times men cannot maintain effective war with clubs or even empty guns against opponents armed with Remington rifles, abundantly ammunitioned. Nevertheless the patriot movement is not near its end, nor even approaching that catastrophe. It has one element of vitality strangely overlooked. The leaders of the movement gave freedom in the outset to all the slaves on the island, and to-day there is not a slave on its surface who is not held in bondage under or within the shadow of the Spanish flag flying over a garrison of Spanish soldiery. The manumitted negroes, as a natural consequence, have been devoted adherents of the revolution, and made good soldiers, as I can testify. Thousands of them have either arms in their hands or hidden away for use when they can get ammunition. The restoration of Spanish authority means the restoration of slavery over more than 150,000 negroes, too many of whom have learned the use of guns and the advantages of liberty and who seek to fight to the bitter end against Spain and slavery. Faint hearted chiefs may succumb to save their property; but enough of the embers of the revolution will remain to keep up the struggle, even if not another gun or another pound of powder be landed in Cuba for the next six months. This I speak with confidence, for I believe I understand all that conspires to keep the war alive in Cuba, and ultimately to drive the Spaniards out of the island, as from all their older colonies in America. The revolt against Spain in Colombia in 1810 began under every possible advantage. The United States rendered much and essential assistance, recognizing, among other things, the flag of the revolutionists within a few months after the outbreak. And yet Bolivar had twice to give up the contest and fly from the country, over which Spain seems to have re-established her power more firmly than ever. But here and there small bands meanwhile kept up the war. Bolivar returned and Spanish power was crushed, as will be the case in Cuba, for, I repeat, the revolution has not collapsed. The success in landing of a substantial cargo of arms and ammunition upon the island will place it upon a more vigorous footing than ever. The necessity for this is now made so apparent that I am sure it will spur those who are vitally interested in the matter to a supreme effort, fraught with the early success of their cause. What has happened recently has not surprised me. I have anticipated and predicted it; but at the same time I have not lost confidence in the present ability of the Cubans to achieve their independence. They will do it.

THOMAS JORDAN.

FISTICUFFS ON FISHER'S ISLAND.

Prize Fight Between Ted Timony and Jack Conboy.

A Spirited Encounter—Conboy Loses by a Foul in the Twentieth Round—Time, Twenty-Two Minutes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1, 1871.

A large crowd of patrons of the prize ring assembled in this city last evening, and at half-past ten o'clock embarked on board the Shore Line train from Boston for New London, at which point they were to take a vessel already chartered for Fisher's Island, to witness a contest between Ted Timony, of Pawtucket, and Jack Conboy, of New Bedford. Two Providence officers were at the depot scrutinizing each man's countenance as he purchased his ticket, and again as he stepped aboard of the train, and two of the detective force accompanied the party on the trip, in order to prevent the fight from taking place on Rhode Island soil.

Arriving at New London, about half-past twelve o'clock, most of the crowd

WANDERED ABOUT THE STREETS

all night, while others went up to the City Hotel, where Conboy and Timony had rooms, they having left here in the midday train yesterday. It was a long night to those traversing the streets, and many of them exhibited strong manifestations of discontent because the chartered vessel was not ready to take them to the future battle ground, while others were equally chagrined because they could not find the aforesaid vessel. About five o'clock, the captain of the craft learning that a portion of the party had returned to the hotel after searching for him in vain, went up there and escorted them down. At half-past six o'clock the anchor was weighed and the craft pushed out into the stream. The wind was fair when they started, and the prospect of reaching the island in good time was very fair, but the breeze soon died away, and it was half-past nine o'clock ere the destination was arrived at, although the distance is not upwards of ten miles. The trip was made without any incident worth recording, unless it be the unusual quietness of such a crowd of naturally rough characters.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED

were on board, representing New York, Boston, Fall River, New Bedford and Providence. The conversation in regard to the coming "mill" seemed to indicate that a large majority of the party was in favor of Timony, and few bets were made on that account. As soon as the landing was made

AT THE ISLAND

the party hastened ashore as rapidly as it was possible to get them there in small boats, and seemingly as happy to get out of the craft in which they had been packed like sheep in a cattle car as though they were just coming out of prison after a long confinement. The spot selected as the place of the combat was near the residence of Mr. Fox, the owner of the island, and was on a good, smooth piece of land, sheltered somewhat from the cold February wind. A ring, twelve by twenty-one feet, was immediately laid out and appropriately roped, and then the crowd took their positions around it and patiently waited for the bloodthirsty antagonists to appear. At last

THE PRINCIPALS ARRIVED,

accompanied by their seconds, and the umpires and the referee were chosen. Ted Timony had as seconds Mike English and Parsey O'Hara, and Jack Conboy had Larry Hailey and Mike Tierney. The umpire for Timony was Archie Stockwell, and for Conboy Larry Hailey. The referee chosen was Amos Gibbs, of New Haven. The principals stripped and presented themselves for the fight at ten o'clock. They were both looking well, and it was hard to select from their appearance the best man. Timony had a smiling countenance, but Conboy looked a little sad and gloomy. The trainers had done their work well, and it was to be seen if the men would do the same.

ROUND 1—Both of the men stood up easy waiting for a favorable chance to get in blows. Timony got in the first blow and also the second, both in the face, and they closed wildly and fell. Conboy's right eye was touched in this round, and began to swell.

ROUND 2—Conboy came up lively and alert, while Timony was as smiling as ever. They closed suddenly and dealt each other several severe hand to hand blows. Timony increased the bad condition of Conboy's eyes, but the latter succeeded in forcing the former to his knees.

ROUND 3—There was very little sparring at the start. Conboy was acting hasty and throwing himself too much off guard, and Timony got in another hard and square blow on his antagonist's face, when *both fell.*

ROUND 4—This was nearly a repetition of the third round. Conboy's seconds cautioned him against his haste, and he decreased his nervous velocity and struck a slower, better blow. The round was without importance.

ROUND 5—The men came together well. They exchanged hard blows on the head, neck and face. There was a little wild, fruitless struggle, and Timony fell.

ROUND 6—Timony had not lost his smiling face, and seemed to think it a very good joke to stand up as a target for crashing blows. Conboy was pale as death and nervous to a tremble. They closed together wildly. Timony, in striking a powerful blow, lost his balance and fell.

ROUND 7—Both men came to time in fine style, and there was some good sparring and a few slight blows exchanged with no apparent advantage to either. Timony suddenly struck out and lighted on Conboy's right cheek with a crusher, drawing the first blood. Conboy dealt him a sounding blow on the chest and he fell.

ROUND 8—More blood in this round for Timony. Conboy's face now was covered with blood and his wild and aimless blows showed that he could hardly see. Timony was as smiling as ever. Conboy, however, was showing great endurance and getting closer down to his work.

ROUND 9—Conboy was badly punished in this round. Timony getting a fierce blow on his nose. Conboy gave back some good blows on Timony's chest, but could not get at his face. More smiles from Timony, who was looking bright and happy.

ROUND 10—Now Conboy seemed to come to his work easier; he was not in the least exhausted, although his face was gloomy and looked bad, his right eye and cheek cut and swelling. He danced up to Timony in a cool, steady way and dealt him a savage blow on the chest, knocking him flat to the ground. First knock-down for Conboy. There was some excitement at this and his friends cheered him on.

ROUND 11—Conboy was as cool as a cucumber. He stood up brave and determined. Timony got in several hard blows around his face and neck, but Conboy smashed him with another powerful blow and gave him the second square knock-down.

ROUND 12—This was short and only resulted in a struggle and fall.

ROUND 13—This was calculated to show that Conboy was not in the least exhausted, but, although suffering from his severe punishment, was only calling out, for the first time, his large reserve force of strength, courage and endurance. Some light blows were got in by Timony, but he received a downfall blow from Conboy which made him gasp and show signs of punishment.

ROUND 14—In this Conboy got in several good blows and caused Timony to stagger somewhat.

ROUND 15—A very short one, both men getting wild and uneven in dealing blows. No blows of any importance. Conboy wasting so time and losing good hits by his haste.

ROUND 16—The men came up boldly, but closed too soon for advantage. Both thrown to the ground.

ROUND 17—Here there was considerable sparring, Conboy getting in at least two or three short but telling blows on Timony's neck and shoulders. He punished him so that, for the first time in the contest, he ceased to smile.

ROUND 18—This was very quick work. Conboy and Timony were about even on blows, when a crushing one from the former sent the latter spinning to the ground. Conboy's face was bleeding freely, and he looked in much worse condition than he really was. He seemed thoroughly awakened and alive now, and compressed his lips and set his teeth in a manner which showed he would either win or be battered to drain. There was great excitement now among the spectators, and it seemed as if Conboy would soon be the favorite in the wagering ring.

ROUND 19—This round opened with some careful sparring. Both men were more cool in their action and cautiously came to blows short and light and unimportant. Conboy struck Timony a very light but quick blow on the side and he dropped on his knees. Before Conboy could stay his uplifted hand it came down again upon the prostrate Timony, and his seconds claimed

A FOUL.

There was great excitement now, a wild war and waste of words, everybody talking at the same time, some claiming a foul and others declaring that it was not. Such a Babel-like confusion of words was rarely witnessed, and it was a long time before anything like quietness was restored. At length when silence reigned once more Mr. Gibbs, the referee, said to Conboy, "Did you your knee have first touch, or did you strike a man when he was down?"

TIMONY

was the winner of the stakes, which amount to $500 on each side. The time of the entire contest was twenty-two minutes. Both of these men have some valuable history and are well known in Eastern sporting circles.

TIMONY

is stated to have been Mike Fardy, of New Bedford, in an encounter of eighteen rounds, lasting one hour and twenty minutes, and already has he been John Carney, of Canada, two, in three rounds, in two minutes, breaking his wrist and knocking out one of his teeth in an encounter with James Gallagher, a short time ago, the match was declared drawn, after forty-nine rounds had been fought. Timony is a small man, but truly a "little giant." His fighting weight is 115 pounds, and when stripped he shows a form all muscle. Though very spare he is easy on his legs. His eyes are quick and eager and his motions natural and agile. He was carefully trained by Moran, an experienced trainer, and himself a champion light weight of no mean fame.

JACK CONBOY, OF NEW BEDFORD,

is an English fighter. He is from Lancashire, and has fought two or three combats in Manchester and other places in England. In 1865 Conboy beat Mike McDermott and Bill Jourdan in Lancashire, in a very exciting and well contested match. His fighting weight is 124 pounds, and, like Timony, he is a small man, but of good muscle, and with a certain hardness and stolidity about him which does not show off so finely at first sight, but which, to a careful observer, denotes a plentiful stock of endurance under severe handling. He had been excellently trained, and looked well when he came up to the contest. His arms were well rounded and the muscles stood out firm and iron-like. Nothing could be complained of by either of the men on the score of training and preparation, and the only drawback was the loss of a good night's sleep. The men being kept awake Tuesday night at the hotel in New London, where they lodged, by the unwise visits of friends. When the men were examined

AFTER THE FIGHT

it was found they were not badly punished, and what wounds they had received would soon heal. Timony was up and smiling soon after the close of the combat, and Conboy's cuts were not of any considerable importance. The fight over the party made their way back to the sloop, and about two o'clock were landed at Noank, Conn., where they took trains for their several homes. The conduct of the participants in the prize fight was very orderly, considering the rough class assembled. There was very little if any rioting. The affair was conducted in such a secret way that the police authorities did not seem to be able to make any arrests. Fisher's Island, being in New York state, was out of the reach of the Connecticut authorities, and the fighters and their friends had an entirely free and unobstructed affair.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	33	42	3 P. M.	34	47
6 A. M.	33	42½	6 P. M.	32	43
9 A. M.	35	45	9 P. M.	28	40
12 M.	38	47	12 P. M.	29	39

Average temperature yesterday 43½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 32¾

The returns of the new census for the Twentieth ward are completed. New return, 76,018; old, 70,801. Gain, 5,817.

Fernando Wood will lecture to-night at Central Park Garden on "The American People." The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the benefit of the Central Dispensary.

Benjamin Conajn, the cook of the steam tug Phœnix, which was blown up by the bursting of its boiler on Saturday last, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

The Thomas Fonike School Association will meet this evening at the Astor House. Scholars of Old District School No. 14 and Ward School No. 20, from 1833 to 1842, comprise the association, which promises to be a large and respectable organization.

The lottery in aid of the Union Home and School Fair for Soldiers' Orphans will take place at No. 581 Broadway on Saturday evening. The prizes, 200 in number and valued collectively at $8,000, consist of a number of watches, diamonds and other jewelry.

The inquest in the case of the Haggerty homicide was continued yesterday by Coroner Herman. Several witnesses were examined, but no facts were elicited other than as already given in the HERALD. The prisoner, "Reddy," was somewhat startled by the fact that the jury did not make the verdict "justifiable homicide." He was admitted to bail, however, in the sum of $10,000.

The second course of popular lectures at Association Hall will begin to-morrow, February 3, with a lecture by Mr. William C. Prime, on "Egypt and the Nile." This will be followed on February 10, by another by Mr. Prime, on "Syria and Palestine;" on February 17, "Rome and the Catacombs," by Rev. Dr. William Adams; and on February 24, "Wonders of the Microscope," by Mr. E. N. Dickerson.

The William M. Tweed Club, of the Fourth ward, completed their organization last evening by the election of the following officers:—President, James Oliver; Vice Presidents, Charles Martin, Jeremiah Murphy, Andrew Bropiy; Treasurer, Timothy Redigan; Recording Secretary, George Mitchell; Financial Secretary, John Reagan; Corresponding Secretary, Richard Wall; Executive Committee, Richard Wall, Maurice Scanlan, Hugh Keane, William Burke, Lawrence Buggley.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Philip McIntyre, a young man twenty-one years of age, was killed at the corner of Cortlears and Jackson streets. While unloading a heavy block of marble from a truck, a lever flew up and struck him on the head with so much force as to fracture his skull. A brother of deceased was with him at the time of the occurrence and removed the remains to his late residence, No. 366 Madison street. Coroner Keenan was notified.

About six weeks ago two colored gentlemen had a row at the corner of Thirty-first street. One of them, Alfred Sanford by name, finding that he was getting the worst of it, drew a pistol and fired at his antagonist; the ball missed the other "dark" and struck Ann Rossman, a young girl (who happened to be passing at the time) in the shoulder, inflicting a wound which has confined her to the house ever since. Sanford was brought before Justice Cox yesterday, and he stated that the shooting was entirely accidental. The Judge held the prisoner to answer and placed the bail at $1,000.

The Tweed Testimonial Association assembled in the parlors of the Oriental Club, East Broadway, yesterday afternoon, in such numbers as to completely fill them. Judge Edward J. Shandley, the president, occupied the chair and Joseph H. Tooker was secretary. The president announced that a large amount was already in the hands of the treasurer, and that on Wednesday next a circular, very beautifully engraved, would be addressed to every personal and political friend of Senator Tweed whose name appeared on the books of the secretary, informing him, if it pleased him to do so, how he might make a contribution. The president stated that a few gentlemen had offered to put up the entire amount required, provided the honor of so doing might be confined to them; but he had taken the liberty of declining the advance, as he believed that Mr. Tweed, being a man of the people, the whole people should not be deprived of the opportunity of evidencing their estimation of his worth, and the compliment would be the greater and more valued. (Applause.) Any sum, even one dollar, from an humble admirer of the "Boss" would be acceptable and formally acknowledged. After remarks similar in tone by other gentlemen and the transaction of business of no immediate public interest the meeting adjourned. In answer to inquiries

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 33

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PASTOR'S DAUGHTER—SEE SAW.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—LITTLE BO PEEP.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—EIN JUX WILL ER SICH MACHEN.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN, OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—BARBE BLEUE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE FIRE FIEND.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 535 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 125th street and Broadway.—DR. COREY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

LYRIC HALL, Sixth avenue.—MRS. MACREADY'S RECITALS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 2, 1871.

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4—Proceedings in Congress—The Public Debt Statement—The HERALD in Cincinnati—The Forger "Brockway"—News from the State Capital—The Taylor Will Case—New Jersey Legislature—A Wife Bought and Sold.
5—The Gallows: Execution of John Hanlon, the Philadelphia Beast—College of the City of New York—Brutal Murder at Wheeling, W. Va.—News from Cuba—The Fenian Furor—Pisticuffs on Fisher's Island: Prize Fight Between Ted Timony and Jack Conboy—New York City News—Real Estate Matters—Longevity—General News Items.
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8—Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamer W. R. Arthur on the Mississippi river—The War in France—Government Sales of War Material at Watervliet (N. Y.) Arsenal—Proceedings in the Courts—The Stephen A. Douglas Club—The Jersey City Mystery—Fire in Pitt Street—Death of an Old Slave—A Just Jersey Verdict—The Camden Riots—New Jersey Druggists' Convention—The Jersey Railroad War.
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12—Advertisements.

"PLAYING OUT"—Temperance radicalism in Maine.

A MODEL CITY.—It is stated that the taxes in the city of Baltimore this year can be safely reduced twenty per cent, and the city find itself, with ordinary economy, with a surplus on hand, and no cat in the meal. This is the way to run a city government.

ST. DOMINGO AND BAEZ.—We learn that Cabral is up in arms about the operations of Baez; that he has four armies in the field ready to act against him; that all the principal cities are opposed to annexation. Should these reports prove true the Commissioners may not be able to accomplish much.

OUR ALBANY LEGISLATORS have finally remembered to express a formal welcome to the Fenian exiles—a piece of courtesy which they have been unaccountably slow in extending. Why they should allow Congress to get ahead of them in this respect is inexplicable unless it is because they feel too sure of the Fenian vote.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.—President Grant has decided at last to make a complete reorganization of his Cabinet. He has yielded to the urgent advice of his friends in the matter, and will look to it in the selection of the new ministerial council that men are chosen who are of weight and influence among their own people. Our Washington correspondent intimates that the complete change will be made about the 4th of March.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE has passed a bill to restore the act making arson and burglary capital offences. It is pretended that this is aimed as a blow at the Ku Klux Klans. Fiddlesticks! The magnitude of the penalty is an immunity to crime in communities where such wretches as the Ku Kluxes are allowed to have full swing, or, rather, are not expected to be swung at all.

JOHN HANLON, the murderer of little Mary Mohrmann, was hanged in Philadelphia yesterday. He died without making any confession and without denying his guilt. In view of the fact that he was convicted on what was considered doubtful evidence, being that of a fellow convict who received a pardon for giving the testimony, it is satisfactory to know that he did not protest his innocence, as nearly all the victims of the gallows do.

The Corruptions of the Lobby and the Spoils and Plunder—The Gathering Elements of a Fearful Revolution.

The Chorpenning fraud, or, rather, the discovery of this fraud—a mere trifle of some four hundred and odd thousand dollars—is the latest sensation in Congress. The discovery is due to the vigilance of the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Dawes; and, but for his timely investigation, the money, under the convenient provisions of a bill smuggled through in the noise and confusion of the last day of the last session, would doubtless have been drawn from the Treasury on an order from the Postmaster General. This same Chorpenning, on the same claim for mail services between Salt Lake City and Sacramento, as it appears, had, as far back as 1857, drawn some two or three hundred thousand dollars extra compensation; and, finding his claim a good placer, he had, through his irresistible lobby instruments, perfected his arrangements for this larger haul, when the trick was detected and his game was blocked. It appears, too, that a Mr. Earl, formerly a high officer in the Post Office Department, was an active agent of Chorpenning in the work of securing the passage of his "little bill"—no doubt a very good stalking horse for the purpose. The two ugliest features thus presented in this case are the looseness of Congressional legislation on these jobs and claims, and the lobby services of ex-officers of the several departments in this disreputable business.

But who cares? There are hazards in all ventures, and Chorpenning, in a case where he had nothing to lose and three or four hundred thousand dollars to gain, will doubtless take his misfortune as coolly as the professional blackleg who has had a night of bad luck at faro. And, after all, the affair is only a nine days wonder, and the startled lobby birds, hardly rising from the ground at the intrusion, are quietly settling down again to their work. But to the old political campaigner this Chorpenning fraud is very suggestive. It recalls the extra mail transportation allowances of "Extra Billy Smith" and others, the great New York Swartwout defalcation and all those defalcations and extravagant claims and widespread federal corruptions of Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, and especially of the latter, which contributed so much to the popular whirlwind that swept Van Buren and the democratic party out of power in 1840. It recalls the notorious Galphin claim and the wonderfully successful, but terribly fatal, Gardner claim of Fillmore's administration.

Gardner—a young man of fine presence, talents and education—had lived many years in Mexico, and had travelled much over that country as a surgeon dentist. He had thus become thoroughly conversant with the language, customs and manners of the country, and incidentally with its silver mining system in all its details. A year or two after our Mexican war he left Mexico and turned up in Washington, with a confederate—a skilful Mexicanized Yankee, of the same stamp as himself—named Mieres. Next we find them each presenting a claim before the Board of Commissioners, in Washington, appointed to settle all claims of American citizens in Mexico suffering from the war, in pursuance of the treaty of peace; and next we find that Gardner's claim of some four hundred and sixty odd thousand dollars for his losses in the suspension of his silver mine in San Luis Potosi, and the claim of Mieres for one hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars, which he thought would be enough, for the suspension of his quicksilver mine in Chihuahua, are both allowed and paid in gold. Gardner then went on a pleasure tour to Europe, and Mieres went back to Mexico to be out of harm's way. Next a broad hint was thrown out, through the Washington correspondence of the NEW YORK HERALD, that this Gardner claim was a fraud. It reached Gardner in Paris. He was indignant. He wrote to the HERALD on the subject. He would come back and demand a trial. So many of our great men, as his agents, had shared the spoils with him that he felt sure, no doubt, they would make it all right. He did come back. He was brought to trial, and, while held in custody, a commission was sent to Mexico with him to examine his silver mine; but his mine could not be found in Mexico. It was in the Moon, as was also that of Mieres. The commission returned with this evidence and with Gardner to Washington. He was tried for the fraud, convicted and condemned to ten years' imprisonment. On his way out from the court room he slipped the contents of a small paper into his mouth, and in a few minutes he lay dead in a side room in the Court House. His powerful friends who had shared in his spoils had failed him, and he had taken his case into his own hands.

This scandalous and terrible affair threw a blight upon all concerned in or connected with it, including the administration, and it stands as a chapter of the history of that administration. Pierce and Buchanan were swallowed up in the popular revolution going on, and in the fermenting Southern rebellion on slavery; but they, too, are identified in the government with the jobs and frauds and spoliations of the lobby. The rebellion, in turning the whole country upside down, and in flooding the land with paper money and monstrous contracts, and shoddy frauds of all sorts, and speculations, and schemes and claims, and robberies never dreamed of before, diffused the miasma of corruption so thickly over all the land that it will probably take us twenty years yet to recover from it under the best conditions of peace, retrenchment, honesty, hard work and reform.

Under General Grant's administration much has been done in the way of reform. Indeed, looking back to the thirty, forty or fifty millions of dollars a year of which, under Johnson's administration, the Treasury, with its inviting tax of two dollars a gallon, was defrauded by the illicit whiskey rings alone, the abuses corrected and the reforms achieved by General Grant in the collection and disbursements of the Treasury are really wonderful. We have also had for a year or two so few cases of lobby frauds that Chorpenning stands out in bold relief. But, nevertheless, the very air is still so heavily charged with the deadly malaria of rapid money-making in the government and from the government and in any way or by any trick that we almost despair of the republic. This great national debt, these heavy taxes, these national banks, these bonds and bondholders, these powerful and unscrupulous railway corporations, these hordes of railway land jobbers and Indian-cheating conspirators, these corrupt officials and lawmakers and their lobby confederates in our national, State and city governments, and this general tendency of things to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, are all bearing the country onward to a great revolution. We are warned that after Louis XV. in France came the amiable Louis XVI., but that with him came the deluge of the great French Revolution and its Reign of Terror.

Do we apprehend anything of this sort in this great, free and prosperous country? No; but we do apprehend a revolution of fearful consequences from the general demoralization on money and from all the signs and movements around us. General Grant will not improve his position by undertaking to control all the little ins and outs of his party, here, there and everywhere. He must leave this business more than he does to the skilful politicians of his party, and look well to it that skilful politicians are with him in his councils at Washington. He must see to it that these Chorpennings do not get into the Treasury, and that something is done to relieve the country of this dead weight of taxation and all its corrupting and demoralizing appendages; for, otherwise, no man can undertake to answer for the consequences in 1872. The debt, banks, bonds, taxes, everything, may be swept away in a popular reaction as the shortest method for getting a clear field, a fresh start and fair play for the masses of the people. In this view of our situation, what is Chorpenning? A chip on the waves, showing the drift of the tide. Nothing more. But the general drift of the tide warns us of the breakers ahead, and that General Grant and Congress are trifling meantime with the real dangers which menace the administration, the Treasury and the country.

Gambetta, the Armistice and the Approaching Elections.

Gambetta, according to our latest despatches from France, is out in a glowing proclamation, the evident intention of which is to fire the French heart. The volatile Minister labors under the impression that the armistice is little better than a shrewd dodge by which the Prussians believe they can secure the dissolution of the French armies. The armies for which M. Gambetta entertains such fears are in so powerless a condition that the result of further opposition on their part is not feared in the least by the German leaders. Faidherbe's Army of the North can do nothing; Chanzy is in as bad a condition with the Army of the Loire, and the Army of the East is so hopelessly situated that General Bourbaki, its commander-in-chief, attempted to commit suicide rather than await the result of a struggle with the force he set out to conquer. Are these the armies that Gambetta fears will be dissolved? In this proclamation we perceive the heated ardor of the enthusiast, coupled with the cant of the demagogue. This is not the time for such appeals. The elections are approaching, and the best interests of the nation require that cool, deliberate and intelligent action on the part of the leaders who at present, to a great extent, influence the course of France, be the adopted line of action. It is plain that France is prostrate, and it is also evident that she is unable at present to rise from that prostration. Of what avail, then, are the mad ravings of such men as Gambetta and those who influence the mobs of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles? The approaching elections will prove the sentiment of the French people. It will be for them to say whether the war be continued or peace secured. Already the names of some of the candidates for election have appeared. The Duke d'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, Thiers, Picard and others, from the ranks of the Orleanist and republican parties, have appeared in the field. No doubt the fallen Emperor will also be represented in the National Assembly, as for some time back the agents of Napoleon have been secretly but actively engaged throughout the provinces. All eyes are turned to Bordeaux. For a time the noise of battle will be hushed and the deliberations in the forum supply their place. Let us hope that moderation will characterize the Council which will shortly assemble, the result of the deliberations of which may possibly affect the immediate destinies of the nation.

AUSTRIA ARMING FOR WAR.—Baron Von Beust's speech to the members of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, as it is reported to us by cable telegram from Pesth, goes to confirm our anticipations that Europe is in danger of another and general war conflagration. The Austrian Premier says as much, indeed, when he asserts that Austria must arm on land and at sea, as "the danger of warlike complications is not a phantom peril." This statesman, usually so cautious, almost throws down the gage of battle in the sentence, "The foreign Powers must learn that Austria is ready for defence." Who will take up the gauntlet of the Hapsburgs? At whom is it aimed? We may hear from Berlin in reply.

JAMAICA.—By special telegram from the HERALD correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, dated on the 31st ult., we learn that should the Pacific Mail Company's steamships continue to stop at Kingston, on their voyages to and from Aspinwall, and the experiment prove successful, the subsidy of five thousand pounds per annum would be appropriated; but it is one of the conditions of the subsidy that no negroes shall be refused as passengers. Truly the fifteenth amendment is progressing.

THE "JAPS" are in Washington. They visited the White House yesterday and had an interview with the President. They have come to this country to study our political system, but they could have learned all they needed without going to Washington if they had first made a visit to this city and studied Tammany.

INFORMATION WANTED—About the "great thing" General Sickles, American Ambassador to Spain, has done to create so extensive a report in the cable despatches as was given the other day.

H. G. DAVIS, a democrat, has been elected by the West Virginia Legislature to succeed Mr. Willey in the United States Senate.

Our Local Foreign Press on the Situation in France.

It is quite curious to note the sentiments of the various journals published in this city in foreign languages on the capitulation of Paris and the armistice accompanying that event. These are the more remarkable that they by no means fulfil the expectation of casual and hasty observers, who either have not the time or do not take the trouble to keep themselves thoroughly informed with regard to the current of opinion, as it really is among the nationalities most directly concerned in the Franco-German war. The history of times past must have been greatly garbled to suit national or party prejudice, we are forced to infer, when we perceive how often the voice of vast masses struggling under our very gaze may be overborne by the persistent clamor of a few who are not only nearer to our point of hearing, but are equally bold and noisy. In the spring of 1870 the world, or a large proportion of it, was made to believe by a partisan press beyond the ocean that all France was enthusiastic for the empire, while on the other hand Germany was greatly divided, and her southern kingdoms ready to resist the overweening pretensions of Prussia.

In the summer it was discovered that the empire was the merest bubble, that its armies were deficient in everything but sheer obedience to orders, and that Germany, instead of being weak and divided, was overwhelmingly strong and united. Now the same chorus represents that public opinion is all one way on this side of the Rhine and on that—here for peace, there for war—and *vice versa*. Yet during this whole time there have been contending views, but they could not be made visible and audible through the dust and outcry of the foreground. As our despatches show, France is now not all for peace, any more than she was all for war in July last. Nor does the profound satisfaction reign universally throughout the German States which might fairly have been anticipated. The French and German papers of New York convey very decided impressions of this diversity of feeling to any who may take the trouble to observe their course for a few days together. The French journals, indeed, have been singularly unanimous in denouncing the empire and sustaining the republic since the catastrophe at Sedan; but through many articles, correspondence and otherwise, the German papers, while sustaining the cause of Fatherland, have let it appear that there was no slight apprehension secretly felt at home lest the tremendous military system built up by this war should be used against not only German, but Continental liberty, were France so crippled and Austria so overawed that the victor could feel at liberty to do what he pleased. A nation whose government is not in the hands of the people is exposed to danger by the overwhelming success even of its own standing armies. This is so common and everyday a lesson of history that it needs no special illustration. Hence the papers especially inclined to German democracy are by no means enthusiastic at the capitulation, even while proud of the success of German arms. On the other hand, such organs of more general opinion, as the *Staats Zeitung* and *Journal*, are elated, but not without reserve, because they see fresh peril in the south of France to spring up so soon as the heavy stores of arms, of which only a small part has yet been received, shall have equipped new hosts of desperate men. At the same time the terrible losses that Germany has endured, and which, as their letters and foreign clippings intimate, have only been half told by official statements, alarm these journals no little. We have some indication of the distress that must exist among the people at Berlin, Leipsic, Munich and elsewhere in Fatherland in the reaction which is so deeply felt in our commercial circles here that every expert is astonished at the dead failure of the armistice news to make any very marked impression.

The French journals without hesitation and with one accord disclaim the idea of France succumbing under this defeat. The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* yesterday followed up a vehement article of Tuesday last with another one more temperate in tone, but equally firm in meaning, in which it broadly declared that France will employ any truce that may now occur in recuperating and in reassuming the position of a first class and commanding Power which her geographical position, as well as her natural wealth, entitles her. The *Messager Franco-Américain*, representing more peculiarly French republican sentiment, expresses the same ideas still more radically, and adds that it is through the republic that France will recover her prestige and influence. "As citizens of a republic," it says, "we shall have friends among all the nations who aspire to liberty; we shall have coadjutors in all the monarchical fortified places of the Continent." * * * "Let us show ourselves to the world as a rational and progressive republic, and soon there will be no such divisions as France, Prussia, Austria, Italy and Spain. All these rival and hostile Powers will be replaced by the United States of Europe, to which the universal republic will rapidly succeed."

There are thousands upon thousands here, as well as in every great centre of Europe, who believe in that doctrine, and who would follow it to battle with all the confidence and enthusiasm that the sacred banner of Constantine or of Joan of Arc inspired in long bygone days. This, too, is a hope that burns brightly, even if secretly, we may believe, in the bosom of many a gallant soldier now gazing from the German lines upon captured Paris and the cities of the Loire. Where popular sympathies are concerned "blood is thicker than water," even between races marshalled against each other by their kings. All honor to William and his counsellors and paladins for the work that they have done to remite and vindicate Fatherland; but now, in the face of an entire nation, humiliated at the very heart of its national existence, and amid the rising ground swell of all Europe, there is no permanent safety for them but in the path of liberty, and that path leads right onward to the one great political change, which would be a guarantee of real reconciliation and enduring peace—a republic, embracing in its caressing and protecting arms all the States of Germany. Thus would the end crown the work, and the blood of the brave just commingled on the soil of France fructify and bloom to gladden the gaze of mightier generations living side by side in nobler and happier years as friends and brethren in arts and laws, and in that higher union, too, which extends beyond the scene of mortal life.

Gambetta's Little Game.

M. Gambetta's proclamation, which we publish this morning, is not at all favorable to peace. It was quite right and proper for him to advise the French people to continue their defensive preparations and for the raw troops to drill energetically during the period of the armistice. These are things which they ought to do, on the principle that in times of peace we should prepare for war. He goes further, however. The Prussians, he tells the French, hope to exact a shameful peace from the National Assembly. Now, the Prussian terms have been clearly and explicitly stated. Bismarck has candidly told the French Ministers that Germany demands Alsace and Lorraine, a war indemnity, a colony and twenty war ships. Consequently, with the knowledge of these conditions before him, we must conclude that Gambetta regards their acceptance as dishonorable, for they are manifestly more onerous and humiliating than those which Favre indignantly rejected immediately after the expulsion of the Bonapartes from France.

But there is more behind Gambetta's proclamation than a patriotic determination to uphold the honor and dignity of his country at every hazard. It is evident that he is playing a bold game for the political exaltation of himself. He does not consider the chance of the National Assembly being anything else than republican. His implied confidence in this regard is a direct blow at the expectations and aspirations of the Bonaparte and Orleanist parties. It virtually informs them that there can be but one political party tolerated in France, and that is the republican. We doubt not that Gambetta will not be over scrupulous in exercising the immense powers which he possesses in preventing the return of members to the National Assembly from those departments occupied by the French who are inimical to the republic. And we may add that he will endeavor to have only such men elected as will elevate him to the Presidency. His ambition has long been known, and from his reiterated demands for explanations from Favre, and his implied condemnation of the armistice: it is clear that he is playing his cards so as to beat in advance his most formidable competitors in the republican ranks by indulging in insinuations condemnatory of their patriotism.

It certainly cannot be anything more than an insane ambition which is urging Gambetta on his present course. If he were animated by an unselfish devotion to his country he would recognize the hopelessness of the French cause. Humiliating as the German terms undoubtedly are, their final acceptance is something so inevitable that their rejection now will be sheer madness. We have already seen how Gambetta regards them, and it is with the deepest regret that we have read in his proclamation no disposition to accept the situation. A renewal of the contest may elevate him to the supreme rulership of the French people, but his term of power will be brief; for the Germans will resume their victorious campaigns in the provinces and the end will be disastrous for him, for France and for the cause of republicanism in Europe.

The Streets and Our Uptown Travel.

To say that the condition of the streets is frightful would be to use a very gentle adjective. We are now in the midst of a thaw which, if it continues for a few days longer, may wash away the snow. But, meantime, much can be done to clear the tracks. We must not wait upon Jupiter with a petition, but put our shoulders to the wheel, and do the work. If, for example, more attention were given to keeping the gutters free just now, and removing obstructions of various kinds to the passage of the snow water as it melts, it would be a great assistance to the thaw. Broadway was cleared off pretty well as soon as the snow ceased to fall, and it is thus rather passable at some points. But the other highways have not been so favored, and are, therefore, in an indescribable state of filth, confusion, clashing carts and blasphemous drivers, while they are running meanwhile in rivulets of mud. All this suggests the pressing idea of our uptown travel. Difficult enough at all times to get up town with any convenience, it is next to impossible now. Still things can be made much better if people will only exert themselves at this moist time, and help nature along a little by keeping all the passages for the water to run off to the sewers as free as possible.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN has presented the first of the annual reports from his office called for by the action of Congress last session. It presents several suggestions of some interest, but its statistics are lacking as yet, owing to the incompleteness of the State returns. It may be made in future to serve a very good purpose in keeping the lawmakers posted as to the increase or decrease of crime under the laws which they make.

DESPATCHES FROM THE MINING REGIONS intimate that operations will be generally resumed about the 15th instant. These operators always manage their strikes so that they continue only so long as there is the greatest need of coal among the poor, and therein they descend from business shrewdness to mere brutality.

Mr. GOODRICH, in the Assembly yesterday, tried to reopen the Twombly-Carey case, but without effect. The Speaker stated that such action as Mr. Goodrich proposed would be a stultification of the action of the Assembly on Tuesday; and it certainly would. Carey has his seat, and his friends should take care he is not ventilated too much.

DR. SUNDERLAND has been delivering a lecture in Washington on Brigham Young. He says he believes Brigham to be the wickedest man living. Wait till you get as many wives as Brother Brigham, Brother Sunderland, and you will know "how it is yourself."

A NOVEL IDEA—That the friends of Collector Murphy got up the dodge of the Protestant clergymen's petition to General Grant for his (Murphy's) removal on account of his ardor in regard to the reception of the Catholic Fenians. It is pretended that it was a good card in favor of Murphy's retention in office.

Congress Yesterday—General Skirmishing in the House—The McGarrahan Claim—Woman Suffrage—The Georgia Senatorship—Steamship Subsidies—The War in Europe.

There was a lively time yesterday in the House of Representatives on the Senate bill to abolish the test oath, as applicable to persons who are not disqualified from holding office under the fourteenth constitutional amendment. The republicans in the House were divided into two parties—one following the banner of Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, against the bill—although he had himself reported it from the Reconstruction Committee—and the other led by Farnsworth, of Illinois, who is ever to be found pitted against his Massachusetts adversary. The democrats, of course, were the allies of the last mentioned party, and by their aid the bill was passed by a vote of 118 to 89. It now has to run the gauntlet of the White House, where it runs the risk of being vetoed. It is quite amusing to read in the report of the proceedings how leaders and chiefs in the republican ranks turned their lances upon each other. Platt, of Virginia, the secretary of the Republican General Committee, showed no mercy to his colleague, McKenzie, who had spoken some time previously against general amnesty, and told him that it was on that platform alone that he got re-elected to Congress. Porter, of the same State, squared out against Platt, and then had a tilt with Sunset Cox, of New York, who, mindful of the exploits of Pat Wood, sucerlingly remarked that there was no belligerency in Porter and that he was not a fighting member. The dusky Representative of Georgia foemen beat the tom-tom of conflict and sounded the direful alarm of the Ku Klux Klan. Van Wyck, the valiant leader of the Tenth Legion, insinuated that Platt had not, on a certain occasion, displayed as much courage as his constituents, the negroes of Petersburg; and Platt retorted that he had shown his courage on the battle field, which was more than the valiant Van had done. Then Farnsworth ridiculed the fears of the gaunt Tennessee members, Maynard and Arnell, and likened them to the ghost of Hamlet's father, crying, "Swear! swear!" Beck, of Kentucky, added to the consternation of Maynard by stigmatizing him as a common scold, and bringing up an extract from an *ante-bellum* speech of his, wherein he denounced the Massachusetts abolitionists. The closing skirmish of the day was between Butler, of Massachusetts, and Jones, of Kentucky; but the Speaker interposed, extinguished the debate and brought the House to a vote. Peace was restored and the bill was passed.

After the excitement of this free fight had toned down a lot of bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed. An adverse report on the claim of William McGarrahan to the New Idria Quicksilver Mines was made by Mr. Peters, of Maine, and a minority report in his favor by Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, the chairman of the committee. A minority report in support of the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull for woman suffrage was made by Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, a member of the same committee; and then the bill to amend the act of May 31, 1870, enforcing the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, was reported for action, and went over till to-day.

The House conference committee on the bill to abolish the offices of admiral and vice admiral was announced by the Speaker as Messrs. Logan, of Illinois; Scofield, of Pennsylvania, and Butler, of Massachusetts. Scofield is the only one of the three who can be regarded as friendly to Admiral Porter and the other high officers of the navy. The effort will probably be made in the committee to reduce the number of rear admirals.

The Senate at last got through the tedious question of the Georgia Senatorship, as to one of the claimants, at least, and admitted to his seat Mr. Joshua Hill, who, at the outbreak of the rebellion, was a Union member from that State in the House of Representatives. The question as to who is to be Mr. Hill's colleague is still open. The Senate also disposed of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and discussed for some time the question of steamship subsidies, which is to come up again to-day. The Senate also passed a concurrent resolution recommending a generous system of organized charity to relieve the sufferings caused by war in France and Germany, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations a resolution declaring sympathy of the American people in the effort to establish a republican government in France.

A GAME NOT WORTH THE CANDLE.—We have already chronicled the fact of the failure of an attempt to impeach a certain judge in Florida, and we expect to do the same in regard to the farce now being enacted in the Senate of North Carolina in regard to the impeachment of Governor Holden. It is to be regretted that the proceedings against Governor Holden were ever instituted, particularly by the party that has just recovered political power in the State, and has still good reason to respect the action of Congress in relation to the removal of disabilities still attached to certain citizens of the State. The precedence of the case of President Johnson, and its lamentable *fiasco*, should have operated upon the minds of the movers in the action against Governor Holden, and inspired them with wisdom enough not to engage in any such folly. The whole game is not worth the candle, and it would be better for all parties that the case should be at once abandoned.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE QUESTION has attained an eminence that makes it a great national problem at last. An effort will be made to have permission given Mrs. Victoria Woodhull to deliver her speech on the subject before the House of Representatives next Monday, and Messrs. Butler and Loughridge, of the House Committee on the Judiciary, have presented a minority report on the subject to Congress actually upholding Mrs. Woodhull's theory that women are allowed to vote under the common law of England, and even by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment of our own constitution. And this is Ben Butler, too, the sage of Essex, who cannot under any interpretation be considered an affiliator with the long-haired philosophers of the strong-minded female school. In fact, judging Butler by all his past actions and by everything that is known of his

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character and his disposition, we feel confident he would never have cosied up to the woman movement in this manner unless there was something in it. And so we may expect the movement to assume a national importance at once.

The Sale of the City Markets.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell all the market property of the city of New York—excepting the Eighteenth Ward Market—to authorize the Comptroller to have the necessary surveys and maps of such property made by the City Surveyor, and to appoint William F. Havemeyer, John Ewen and Peter Cooper, on the part of the city, to appraise and adjust the rights of the lessees of the stalls in the markets and to fix the amount of compensation to be paid to such holders. The system of selling stands in the markets for a premium was abandoned in 1835, and the choice of stands was drawn for. But this was merely a modification of the impolitic and intolerable premium monopoly, which had been a growing evil ever since, in 1735, provision was made for the Common Council to take charge of all the markets Since 1835 it is said that "the expenditures by the city on account of the markets have very nearly kept pace with the receipts on this account from all sources; and this estimate is exclusive of the interest on the real property devoted to market use." In fact, the expenditures have been exceeding the receipts year after year. So long ago as 1854, when the system of government management and premium monopoly had fallen by its own weight, and had been practically abolished by the growing wants of the city and the concessions of the Corporation, Comptroller Flagg forcibly urged the same arguments which have now convinced the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund that it is wise to withdraw the agency of the municipal government and to make the whole market system free and harmonious, by having it placed in the hands of individuals and associations, and conducted, like all other business matters, on strict business principles.

The twelve public market places which are now about to pass into private hands are the Washington, the West Washington, the Fulton, the Clinton, the Centre, the Catharine, the Jefferson, the Tompkins, the Essex, the Union, the Franklin and the Gouverneur markets. The condition of the older among these markets has too long been a shame to the city, and in several cases, especially in the summer season, a peril to the public health. One of the first fruits of the sensible action decided upon by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be the demolition of the rotten shanties which now shelter not only a vast amount of edibles for the supply of New York and its adjacent cities and villages and the steamers and ships that leave our harbor, but also an incalculable amount of garbage and other noxious filth. Instead of these dilapidated old shanties, we may hope that suitable buildings will be erected which, like the palaces of trade adorning Broadway, will soon demonstrate the advantages of private enterprise over municipal interference, whether with the sale of meat, fish and vegetables, or with that of dry goods and any other articles of traffic. The Commissioners were right in concluding that maintaining the markets is expensive; that the sale of the public market property will add enormously to the sinking fund; that the rivalries of individuals and private companies will prevent monopolies, and that there is no longer any necessity for the city to carry on the huckster business.

GENERAL BUTLER AND THE TEST OATH.—General Butler's bill in relation to the repeal of the test oath elicited yesterday a speech from Jeff Long, the colored representative in Congress from South Carolina. The General must have regarded this obstruction as opposition from an unexpected quarter. Butler has done more for the negro and negro enfranchisement than any other prominent radical. It must seem very queer to him to find his colored friends going back on him. He has not exactly been "hoist by his own petard," but by his own Sambo. The question, however, now is, "Will the President veto the bill?" Let us have reconstruction out and out, and no humbug, and no "nigger in the woodpile" about it.

RUSSIA.

The Military Mission to Paris—To Visit London Subsequently.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

A telegram report from St. Petersburg, dated in the Russian capital on the 30th of January, announces that Prince Wittgenstein, who has been appointed the military plenipotentiary of Russia to Paris, has started for that city.

He will subsequently visit London.

ENGLAND.

Health Report from London—Early Frosts.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

The ravages of the smallpox are decreasing in London.

Excessive frosts have endangered the crops of all kinds.

VENEZUELA.

Pulgar, the President, Hostile to Foreigners—The Crops—Communication with the Interior Interrupted.

MARACAIBO, Dec. 29, 1870.

Venancio Pulgar is President, but he is in great disfavor. He is throwing every difficulty in the way of the foreign residents and shows his dislike particularly to the Germans. General Guzman Blanco, who is much liked, has come here, it is reported, because Pulgar wishes to usurp too much power.

The crop around Maracaibo has not been much injured, but will be late coming into town. Coffee has gone up.

Communication with the interior is now interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

Man Burned to Death—German Carnival—Ware, the Murderer, Convicted.

Charles McDermott, a coachman, was burned to death in his employer's stable, No. 318 South Broad street, this morning. McDermott was asleep when the stable took fire. He was burned before it was known he was there.

The Germans in this city are celebrating the victories of their countrymen in Europe. Lager beer is flowing freely, and they are having a general carnival.

The jury in the case of John Ware, on trial for killing his father at Camden returned a verdict last night of murder in the first degree. Defence relied on the plea of insanity. The prisoner exhibited no emotion on the rendition of the verdict. This is the first conviction of murder in the first degree that has occurred in Camden county.

THE NORTH OF FRANCE.

Herald Special Report from Amiens.

The News of the Armistice Received in Amiens.

Delight of the French and Satisfaction of the Germans.

A Cessation of Hostilities Necessary.

Faidherbe's Retreat from St. Quentin.

A Hot Pursuit and Skilful March.

Terrible Condition of the French Army.

Positions Occupied by Von Goeben's Forces.

Germans and French Exchanging Congratulations.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

We have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Amiens, dated January 29, at the headquarters of the First German army. Your correspondent writes.—

NEWS OF THE ARMISTICE.

Last night a telegram from Versailles set this town in a furor of wild excitement. It came from General Von Moltke, and announced the cessation of hostilities pending between the armies here from noon of the 31st ult.

THE FRENCH DELIGHTED.

At this moment of writing a sudden calm has come over this part of France. The armies which but yesterday were watching each other with hostile eyes halted in the places where the messenger of peace found them; the Francs-tireurs dropped their rifles, and the Gardes Mobile got intoxicated. Every one threw off instantly the cares, sorrows and terrors of war.

FEELING OF THE GERMANS.

The stout, solid legions of Germany received the intelligence of the approaching end of the war with their usual stolid reserve, amounting seemingly to indifference; but the glitter of their eyes, their heaving breasts and grasp of hand tell that their mind and heart are already on the way back to Fatherland. In imagination they are already embracing aged parents and beloved wives.

THE NECESSITY OF PEACE.

Nor does the news come any too soon for the people of this section of France. Although the Germans have supplied with work as many of the French as was possible, the want of food and coal is severely felt. There is much suffering among all classes. Everybody hopes and believes that this first taste of peace is a great advantage, as it will render the people anxious to secure it as a lasting blessing. What chance is there of any renewal of the terrible and bloody strife? Such a man as General Von Moltke, with Faidherbe destroyed in the North, Chanzy helpless in the South and Bourbaki surrounded in the East, would hardly grant an armistice, except on a basis very favorable to Germany, and one indicative of a lasting peace. Then comes the still more important news that the German troops under orders for the seat of war are to remain where they are. This is regarded as a sure indication of the end of the war,

FAIDHERBE'S RETREAT.

As far as the French army is concerned, General Faidherbe has certainly shown good military qualities in the manner in which he has managed his retreat from St. Quentin. How he succeeded in removing his long trains of ammunition and artillery and his columns of infantry is a mystery, considering the orderly manner in which it was done. It is true that the Prussian cavalry were prevented from moving rapidly by reason of the horrible condition of the roads, but this was an equal detriment to the movements of the retreating army.

The point which Faidherbe sought and reached just in time was the fortress of Cambrai, which he placed between himself and his pursuers. It proved a haven of rest for a few hours to the tired, wornout and shoeless infantry, while he, with the artillery and cavalry, striking across the old Roman road, passed the night at Candery.

THE PURSUIT.

Meantime the Germans, under General Barnakow, were hot on his heels. So near were they that Faidherbe would have been attacked the same night (January 29) but for the great fatigue of the men. Military prudence dictated a few hours' rest after a march of thirty miles through mud up to the knees. The cavalry and artillery horses wanted a like respite, so Faidherbe was enabled to reach Cambrai in the middle of the night of the 20th, with the broken remains of his army.

BEFORE CAMBRAI.

The next morning saw General Faidherbe on the road to Douai, while the Prussians were before Cambrai making requisitions, actually in the suburbs of the town. The faubourgs de Paris and St. Drouron contributed our breakfasts. The cavalry meantime spread out on the right and left flanks, while General Von Goeben and his staff left Candery to return to St. Quentin.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

On January 22, when General Faidherbe reached Douai, the state of his troops was pitiable. Many were shoeless, and the trousers and uniforms of all were a mass of mud. One regiment of Chasseurs, which was 800 strong when it left for the front, returned with but 270 men of all ranks. The artillery horses were dying from fatigue, and the cavalry horses were unable to bear their riders. The roads everywhere, especially beyond the village of Beauvois, on the Cambrai and Avesne road, showed painful signs of the complete route of the French. It is no wonder, under these circumstances, that the short and decisive telegram, "On January 31, twelve o'clock noon, an armistice will convene," signed by General Von Moltke, created the wildest excitement here. At that time the position of the First German Army will be as follows:—

POSITIONS OF VON GOEBEN'S FORCES.

The bulk of the army will be as it now stands behind the river Somme. General Galye, commanding the First division, will be in or about Rossel, northeast of Garonne. Fins and Le Catalet will also be occupied. The Fifteenth division, under General Krumber, will occupy Acheux, with outposts at Briconay-Bucquay (?); the Sixteenth division, under Barnakow, will hold Bapaume—a detachment will occupy Doullens. General Von Goeben, with the cavalry, will hold the road to Abbeville, and General Berntheim, with the Second division, will probably occupy Dieppe.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

Thus, should M. Gambetta's eloquence prevail, and General Faidherbe pay no attention to the armistice and attack General Von Goeben's position, he will find a still harder game than he ever played before.

MUTUAL CONGRATULATIONS.

It is curious to see the effect the message of peace has produced upon the French and German inhabitants of Amiens. They rush to one another's houses, kiss, shake hands and blow their noses vigorously by turns. The Germans shake hands and think of Fatherland with hearts waiting and yearning for those in their distant homes.

SAD SCENES.

Now and then the sounds of joy and gladness which resound through the streets of Amiens are hushed as the slow and measured tramp of the soldiers is heard bearing in a coffin some comrade to his last resting place. Such scenes only intensify the hope that the temporary cessation of bloodshed will lead to a final peace and put a stop to the horrible butchery of the past six months.

PARIS.

Great Quantities of Food Shipped from Belgium.

THE GERMANS FEEDING THE PARISIANS.

No Entrance to Paris Without a Special Pass.

Present Supply of Provisions in the City.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have received information for the NEW YORK HERALD that great quantities of food have been shipped from Belgium to Paris.

GERMANS FEEDING THE FRENCH.

The *Times* of to-day says that upon the representation of M. Favre that Paris was already suffering greatly from want of food, the Emperor ordered that 3,000,000 of rations be sent from the German army to the famishing city.

ENTRANCE TO PARIS LIMITED.

All trains converging upon Paris are forbidden to carry mere travellers, who are excluded from the city, unless they are provided with a special pass from the German authorities. While persons are allowed to leave Paris, the French authorities have requested the Prussians to prevent all admissions to the city.

THE SUPPLY ON HAND.

The Prussians are making colossal efforts to supply the city with breadstuffs, of which there are now on hand sufficient to last till Saturday. The supplies of horse will hold out to the 10th of February.

ROUMANIA.

Prince Charles Still Speaks of Abdication.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the HERALD specially to-day by telegram advices which I have received from Bucharest, that his Highness Prince Charles of Roumania still adheres to his intention of vacating the throne of the Danubian Principalities, and is preparing to carry it into effect, notwithstanding the uneasiness which his first expression of the resolve produced in Constantinople and other great capitals.

THE ARMISTICE.

Defiant Proclamation from Gambetta.

He Urges the Continuation of Warlike Measures.

The Republic Will Make No Peace Incompatible With French Honor.

Gambetta Demands Explanations from Paris.

He Will Not Order the Elections Without Further Information.

The National Assembly to Elect a President.

Favre, Gambetta and Thiers the Prominent Candidates.

The Orleans Princes in the Field for the Assembly.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I am enabled to report to you for the information of the readers of the NEW YORK HERALD that a despatch from Bordeaux, dated to-day, announces that Gambetta has issued a proclamation saying:—

FRENCHMEN—Prussia believes the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends on France to upset these calculations. It is necessary to make the armistice a period for the instruction of our young troops. Continue with unrelaxed vigor the organization for defence, and for war if necessary, while you install a national republican Assembly willing to make such a peace only as is compatible with the honor, rank and integrity of France.

GAMBETTA.

Gambetta Demanding Further Explanations—Probable Action of the National Assembly—The Orleans Princes in the Field—Bordeaux Defiant.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the readers of the HERALD that a despatch from Bordeaux, dated to-day, announces that M. Gambetta, in a despatch sent yesterday in reply to M. Favre's telegram of the 28th, says:—"The country is feverishly anxious, and cannot rest contented with the information given in your despatch. The government of Bordeaux has ordered the immediate execution of the armistice, but cannot order the elections for the National Assembly without further explanations and without knowing the fate of Paris."

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Another despatch from Bordeaux of the same date reports that it is believed that the first act of the National Assembly when it convenes at Bordeaux will be the nomination of a President of the Council of Ministers forming the government. MM. Favre, Gambetta, Thiers, Picard and Grévy are the probable candidates for the office, and Favre, Gambetta and Thiers are considered to have the greatest chances.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE FIELD.

The Orleans Princes have resolved to accept of candidatures for the National Assembly, in the belief that if chosen they can return to France and be no longer prohibited from residence upon her soil. The Duke d'Aumale will become a candidate for Beauvais, Angoulême, Clermont and Ferrand, and the Prince de Joinville for Cherbourg, Chaumont and Brest.

BORDEAUX STILL DEFIANT.

The municipality of Bordeaux has made a protest to the government against peace upon any dishonorable terms, and imploring the delegation to remain at their posts.

OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.

BOURBAKI'S ARMY STILL IN FRANCE.

Sick French Soldiers Allowed to Pass Through Swiss Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have received the following information from the scene of hostilities in Eastern France, which I forward for the HERALD:—

BOURBAKI'S ARMY STILL IN FRANCE.

Bourbaki's army has not entered Switzerland. The French commandant at Monterein has, however, asked the Swiss authorities to be allowed to transport sick French soldiers through Swiss territory, and the request has been granted.

ITALY AND ROME.

Royal Rule in the Holy City.

FLORENCE, Feb. 1, 1871.

The Italian Minister of Public Works, Signor Gadda, has been appointed Royal Commissioner to Rome.

The Lieutenancy of Rome is abolished.

SWITZERLAND.

Protest to Germany—Frontier Territorial Integrity.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

It is reported that the government of Switzerland has sent a remonstrance to Berlin against a violation of Swiss territory by German soldiers.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

General Fleury En Route for London.

Prussia Declines the Suggestions of Neutrals.

The Conditions of Peace to be Prescribed by Herself.

Understanding Between Bismarck and Favre.

LATEST REPORT OF GERMANY'S TERMS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have received information for the HERALD from Brussels, dated to-day, which announces that General Fleury has passed through Cologne on his way to London.

NO SUGGESTIONS ACCEPTED.

A despatch from Florence, Italy, dated to-day, reports that Prussia declines the suggestions of the neutral Powers in regard to a pacification and prefers to prescribe herself the conditions of peace.

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BISMARCK AND FAVRE.

A Berlin despatch of to-day's date reports that *Spencer's Zeitung*, a semi-official journal, declares its belief that an understanding has been established between Bismarck and Favre as to the basis on which negotiations for peace shall proceed.

THE GERMAN TERMS OF PEACE.

A special telegram to the London *Times* from Berlin says the conditions of peace prescribed by Bismarck to Favre embrace the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, with Belfort and Metz; the payment of ten milliards of francs as indemnity for the expenses of the war; the cession of the colony of Pondicherry and the transfer to the German navy of twenty first rate frigates. M. Favre refers these terms to the National Assembly, to meet at Bordeaux.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Another Meeting and Another Adjournment.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

The European Conference on the Black Sea navigation and revision of the Treaty of Paris questions, which has now become a chronic incident in the current history of the diplomacy of the hour, reassembled yesterday afternoon, after the adjournment which took place on Wednesday, the 25th of January. A majority of the members ranged themselves around the "Green Table," the minutes of the last meeting were read and signed, a minute of the present meeting entered, and an adjournment to Friday next, February 3, moved and carried unanimously.

Why the Session is Prolonged—An Essential Element Wanting.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have received a telegram from Constantinople which informs me that it is reported there that the London Conference will not close its session until France has been represented in the council.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY

HIS MAJESTY STILL AT THE FRONT.

To Accomplish His Work and Then for Home.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

The HERALD correspondent in Berlin telegraphs specially, under date of January 31, the following news report for transmission by the cable to New York:—

The rumors which have been circulated during a few days past to the effect that his Majesty the Emperor William will retire immediately from the front to Berlin are unfounded.

I can state, on the most excellent authority, that the Emperor will remain at his present headquarters in the Palace of Versailles until peace is finally concluded between France and Germany.

No person is just now permitted to pass the German lines outward from around Paris, so that the different reports which are put abroad relative to the future intentions of the Emperor and his commanders must be received with caution.

GERMANY AND SWEDEN.

French Reports of Prussian Annexation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I am assured to-day, by HERALD telegrams from Stockholm, that the members of what is termed the "French party" in Sweden have just propagated a statement which asserts that the German Emperor intends to annex Fort Karlskrona to the territory of the North German Confederation after, or just at the moment of, the termination of the Prussian war with France.

JAMAICA.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

The Contract With the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Movements of the United States Flagship Severn.

KINGSTON, Jan. 30, 1871.

The Governor of Jamaica says if the visits of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers to this port, while on their voyages between New York and Aspinwall, proves beneficial to the colony during the three months' contract, and the service becomes permanent, a subsidy of five thousand pounds will be appropriated; but it will be necessary for the company to guarantee specific cargo space and room for a specified number of Jamaica passengers, one of the conditions of the subsidy being that negroes shall not be refused as passengers.

There is great rejoicing among the islanders at the prospect of a return of the fruit trade with New York.

The United States steamship Severn, flagship of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, sailed on the 28th instant for Havana.

The cable expedition leaves in a few days to resume grappling for the lost Porto Rico cable. They are confident of success.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The British brigantine G. Troop, from New York to Jamaica, reports having seen a vessel on fire off St. Vincent at seven o'clock on the morning of the 26th instant. Proceeding to her assistance, she was found burned to the water's edge. None of the crew were discovered, and it was impossible to learn her name.

The American schooner Vincent J. Wallace, Allen master, from New York for Jacmel, loaded with kerosene, caught fire on the 26th inst. off Nicholas Mole. Captain and crew escaped in an open boat without food or clothing, and were picked up by the English schooner J. Norris and landed here.

Operations to Recover the Lost Cable.

KINGSTON, Jan. 17, 1871.

Her Majesty's steamship Vestal returned into port yesterday morning, reporting that she had left the cable steamer Dacia twenty miles off Port Morant, where the Puerto Rico cable had parted and sunk on Saturday, the 14th, in 500 fathoms of water. The circumstances are these:—While about twenty miles from Holland Bay, where the Puerto Rico cable was to be landed, a fault was found, cut out and the cable spliced, but in getting it over the ship's side, to proceed with the laying, it "kinked" and parted. The Vestal then came on to Kingston and the Dacia is now grappling for the lost cable and expects momently to recover it, and to complete the connection between Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 2.

1867—Ex-Governor Washington Hunt died.
1866—The explosion of the boiler and subsequent burning of the steamer R. W. Carter, on the Mississippi, caused the lives of 125 persons to be lost.
1864—The Prussians bombarded Missunde, Schleswig.
1860—The tenement house No. 142 Elm street destroyed, with the lives of twenty-three of its occupants, by fire.
1852—Queen Isabella of Spain's assassination attempted.
1769—Pope Clement XIII. died.
1696—Dr. William Borlase, the antiquary and writer on natural history, born.
1461—Sir Owen Tudor, head of the House of Tudor, born.
1461—Battle of Mortimer's Cross, England, occurred; the Yorkists victorious.
1141—Battle of Lincoln, England; King Stephen defeated by the forces of the Empress Maud.

A Card.—The Lady Managers of the Charity Ball, given for the benefit of the State Homœopathic Insane Asylum, desire to express their grateful thanks to the managing editors and the press generally for the very liberal and generous aid afforded by them to the cause the ladies had in view.

The ladies will ever hold in grateful remembrance their efficient and powerful support, which is always rendered in the cause of charity. Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT, President.
Mrs. RALPH MEADE, JR., Secretary.
JANUARY, 28, 1871.

A.—For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by physicians. Those exposed to sudden changes should always be supplied with the Troches, as they give prompt relief. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches many worthless and cheap imitations are offered which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold everywhere.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

An Elegant Hairdressing Chemical.— Analysis has proved CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to be the only article in the vegetable kingdom known for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth. Sold by druggists and barbers universally.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume,
I LOVE YOU.
PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
I LOVE YOU.
PHALON'S NEW PERFUME,
I LOVE YOU.

A.—A.—The Celebrated Russian Vapor Baths are at 23 and 25 East Fourth street, one block east of Broadway.

A Trochu Besides "Trochu," of Paris.— FISHER'S BRONCHIAL TABLETS OR TROCHES, for coughs, colds and all bronchial complaints.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

France May Surrender, But the Combined Powers are defied to equal COREY'S patent distilled Neatsfoot Harness Oil. 172 Washington street.

Golden Hair.—Rabare's Aureoline Produces by two or three applications the beautiful golden color so much admired. Warranted not to destroy the hair. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN & SONS, No. 5 Great Marlborough street, London; CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street, New York.

Kelty's Curtain Store Removed to 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor place.

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York.

One of the Largest and Most Complete Drug emporiums in the world is thrown open this week at No. 594 Broadway, extending to Crosby street, a distance of 250 feet. The public are invited to inspect both wholesale and retail departments by the proprietor, Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Evening Post.

Royal Havana Lottery.—For Official Drawing of January 27 see another column.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

The Stomach May be Strong, but Sails not without a pilot. A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION at 389 Broadway will be your pilot.

We Would Call Attention to the Sale of valuable Property on Pine, Nassau and Liberty streets to be sold by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day (Thursday), February 2, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Also Sixty Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Also Interest of A. J. C. [illegible] in suits of Black Satin [illegible], Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamer W. R. Arthur.

Correct List of the Names of the Lost and Saved.

Statements of Some of the Passengers.

The sidewheel steamer W. R. Arthur, Captain Harry Brolaski, bound from New Orleans to Louisville, with a valuable cargo and a large number of passengers, many of them from Cincinnati and vicinity, exploded her boilers at half past one o'clock, Saturday, fourteen miles above Memphis, took fire, floated down stream several miles, lodging her stern on the point of the bar at the foot of Island 40, ten miles above Memphis, where the bow swung around down stream and sunk. The rush of water over the lower deck extinguished the fire after it had burned nearly all of the forward part of the cabin.

During the excitement many of the people jumped overboard and were lost. A number got on bales of cotton and other objects and were saved. Many perished in the river.

The night was dark and tempestuous; a heavy sleet, rain and snow intermixed was falling, and the wind blew sharp from the north. The first knowledge had of the disaster was from the cries of people floating down opposite the city of Memphis. At daylight several tugs and ferryboats went to their aid at once, and succeeded in saving between fifty and one hundred people.

KNOWN TO BE SAVED.

The following are the saved so far as known up to a late hour Saturday night:—

A. G. Chenoweth, slightly bruised; John Henry, mortally, Golconda, Illinois; Miss E. Harman, Arkansas; William Sloan, Allegheny City, Pennsylvania; John Rice, Patrick Robbet, Edward Crews, St. Louis; John Young (colored), New Orleans; Charles Tribble, Evansville; Archie White and wife, colored, Bayou Lafourche; Dennis McKeough, Louisville; Charles L. Dodson, Cincinnati; Charles Allen, St. Paul, Minnesota; Lewis W. Hooper, St. Louis; John Schultz, badly hurt, Clinton, Illinois; Mike Finn, Louisville; William Racino, California; H. W. Rogers, Jefferson, Texas; Nicholas Carroll, James M. Levy, Mike Brown, St. Louis; Edward Balderich, New Orleans; T. H. McDonaugh, Wm. G. Hearn, Jerry Mack, St. Louis; K. J. Cole and wife, Leavenworth, Ind.; Mrs. Ellen M. Ryan, Atchison, Kansas; D. H. Abernethy, Bartlett, Tenn.; G. W. Reed, St. Louis; Benjamin F. Wilson and wife, Hickman, Ky.; A. R. Paxton and mother, Philadelphia; G. L. De Dwyer, county, Tennessee; James A. Cameron, St. Louis; S. L. Myers, Somerset county, Pennsylvania; Daniel Falconer, colored, St. Louis; Rachel Hanley, colored, Memphis; Joseph Coyne, St. Louis; W. R. League, Golconda, Ill.; J. Loaden, Higginsport, Ohio; J. A. Lapp, John Winders, Edward Punkenoser, Mooresport, Ind.; Eli Miller, Valley City, Ind.; James W. Herman, Batesville, Ark.; Samuel Cunningham, Leavenworth, Ind.; John M. McCaynes, Pilot Knob, Ind.; P. M. League, Illinois; Lee Totten, Quincy, Ill.; Pat. Laughlin, St. Louis; Ed. Tolliver (colored), Cairo; Wm. Smith, Louisville; Martin White, Tim Young, Chicago; John J. Hall, St. Louis; J. Harper (colored), Memphis; John Barber (colored), Nashville; Ed. Anderson, barkeeper; Joseph Blank, mate; P. Wurtz, second clerk; ——Phillips, third clerk; Miss Metzler, Jefferson, Texas; Albert Crouch, J. H. Carter, Charles Dayton, John Johnson, Joseph Fitzgerald, Pat. Laughlin, Wm. Harrison, John Ward, Mike Coleman, —— McKerry, Mike Doyle, St. Louis; W. H. Hange, Illinois; —— Burchmaster, Cincinnati; Louis W. Harper, St. Louis; Mrs. Ryan, Santiago, Texas, Charles Treble, pantryman; Hugh and George Reed, engineers, Carlisle, Ill. The latter has both hands badly scalded.

SAVED, BUT BADLY HURT.

Pilots Joseph W. Bryon and George Ritchie, St. Louis; George Reed and George Blank, engineers; Kate Murphy, chambermaid; Mike Baylon, Pennsylvania; Charles Kearney, St. Louis; George Bowers, Uniontown, Ky.; Charles Hudson, Waupon, Wis.; George Johnson (colored), Cairo. Mrs. Captain Brolaski is hurt in the head and chest and her little sister has her arm sprained; Mary Miller, nurse, badly scalded; pilots badly scalded and bruised.

THE LOST.

Mate Miller Allen, New Orleans; John Bowman, first clerk; second and third chambermaids; Miss Paxter, Philadelphia; Mary Corri, seamstress, St. Louis; Daniel Storke, a well known pilot of Aurora, Ind.; one barkeeper; F. Jules, wife and child, Golconda, Ill.; second steward, second porter; J. R. Russell, wife and son, Jefferson, Texas; Abner Rose, Louisville; Peter Bennington, assistant engineer; J. Allen, wife and child, M. Sweeney, Steve Melton; Henry Hines, Cincinnati; Mrs. Harman, two daughters, son and nieces, Core Creek, Ark. Two bodies, a negro and a German, the latter about twenty-three years old, dressed in gray jean pants, were brought down on the *Excelsior*. The officers of this boat saw several bodies on the wreck, under the débris, but the wounded were suffering so from the cold they did not wait to cut them out. The body of a *lady*, apparently about thirty, dressed in black alpaca, brown hair, gray eyes, was recovered this evening, and has not been identified. The body believed to be the second steward was also found. Captain Brolaski says he had forty-five cabin and forty deck passengers. He thinks at least sixty were lost. Many got overboard and floated some distance, afterward regained the wreck, and were saved. A lady, named Paxton, from Philadelphia, with her son and daughter, got overboard. The daughter, a young lady of seventeen, had on a life-preserver, and went floating down in good spirits, perfectly confident of being preserved. She perished in the water, and her body was found on the Arkansas shore to-day, clinging to a root. The mother and son, after being in the river half an hour, climbed back on the wreck and were saved. Many other incidents of this character are related. Mr. F. Y. Fulen, of Washington county, Miss., formerly of Golconda, Ill., with his wife and child, were lost. Dan Stark, the well known flatboatman, was lost. K. J. Cole and wife, of Leavenworth, Ind., were saved; their two sons were lost. Miller Allen, the mate, of Moore's Hill, near Cincinnati, had his leg broken by the explosion, and was afterwards lost. It is impossible to obtain an accurate list of those on board, as John Bowman, the clerk, was lost, and those saved have scattered promiscuously in every direction. Many destroyed will never be found out. There is no question but that over sixty perished.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN HARRY BROLASKI.

Captain Harry Brolaski, her commander, says he had retired half an hour before; heard the explosion, and felt himself lifted up and knocked down by the debris of the texas, which fell upon him. He managed to extricate himself, and got an axe and cut his way out, saving himself, wife and child, whom he took into the ladies' cabin, and left in charge of Captain J. Alexander Frazier. The boat then took fire several times. He and a few others succeeded in extinguishing it. Had the cabin passengers remained there all would have been saved; but owing to fright nearly all rushed down stairs. Captain Brolaski's leg was badly twisted, and he received several contusions about his head. His wife and her little sister were seriously injured.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN J. ALEXANDER FRAZIER, OF CINCINNATI.

Captain J. Alexander Frazier, of Cincinnati, who was a passenger, says he and his wife were in bed, but not asleep, when the explosion took place. He heard a fearful noise, ran out on the guard, after telling his wife the boat had blown up; saw the state of affairs, rushed back into the cabin, found the ladies had all left but his wife and Mrs. Brolaski. He then learned that some one had run off with the lifeboat. He then turned his attention to putting out the fire. His feet were badly frozen, but beyond this he and his wife escaped unhurt.

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

The boilers were six in number and were forty-six inches in diameter and twenty-eight feet long, with five flues in each. The chief engineer, who has been on the river since 1838 and on the Arthur nearly a year, says they were in good and sound condition. Neither he nor his brother, who was on watch, can assign any cause for the explosion. Everything indicates that they had plenty of water in them at the time. The fires in the cabin and texas stoves were extinguished by water, and the forward part of the boat was literally covered with it. Too low allowed 125 pounds of steam, and there were but 120 when they blew up.

STATEMENT OF THE SECOND ENGINEER.

Her second engineer, George Reed, was on watch when her boilers exploded. He says he had tried the water a minute previous, and found the boilers well supplied. He was sitting on his foot box, at the forward engine, and his assistant was standing by the supply pump. Never had tested the water supply, when the boilers blew up, carrying one entirely through the roof between the cabin and the lower deck, leaving sometimes, sugar hogsheads and cotton bales in the passage, and lodging as the stern of the boat, with one end resting on the rudder post. The boat's yawl was smashed to atoms by the boiler falling upon it, and the 1 boat was sent adrift by the anxiety of the people to get into it as it was being launched.

STATEMENT OF MR. ALFRED CHURCH, OF ST. LOUIS.

I was sitting by the stove in the bank text of the boat, on the lower deck, when I heard a noise and sound as if a house was falling. The boiler deck backward toward the stern of the steamer. I recovered my feet in a few minutes and got out on the guards, then climbed up to the hurricane deck. Here I found a number of passengers, men, women and children, all excited and in their night clothes. They were screaming for help, and some were praying and encouraging to each other for protection and safety. The forward part of the boat appeared to be a perfect wreck. In a few minutes a fire sprang up and blazed furiously. The cabin from part of the roof served of the wheelhouse was blown away, and nothing could be seen of texas, pilot house or chimneys. The fire and excitement increasing I left the boat on a cotton bale and floated down the river for several miles until picked up. I believe there were about fifty cabin passengers, including a dozen of twenty ladies and thirty deck passengers on board. The crew numbered about twenty men. When the boat blew up and took fire she floated down the river about a mile and grounded on a sand bar. It seemed as if the boat was cut in two. The forward part was destroyed by fire, while the portion aft of the wheelhouse remained intact. When last I saw the boat the water was up to her cabin floor, and a number of people were on the hurricane deck. Several people were trying to put the fire out with buckets of water. I saw the porter, barkeeper and the watchman on cotton bales, and heard a number of people out in the river crying for help; but we could not go near them because we had no oars in the boat.

STATEMENT OF MR. HUGH H. KERR, STEWARD.

Mr. Hugh H. Kerr, steward of the ill-fated boat, who was also on the yawl that came down, corroborates the above as follows:—I was in the hall with the barkeeper and porter. The boat was then near the foot of Island No. 40. I heard a strange sound, and felt everything going from under me. When I came to found myself on the boiler deck among the cotton bales. I felt water all around me. I struggled out of the rubbish and wood which was around me got on top of the cotton bales in the forward part of the boat. I slid down on the forecastle and helped the barkeeper and porter out of the timbers. The porter got on a cotton bale and floated away. I did not see him after that. I saw Edward Anderson on a stump in front of the boat, in the middle of the river. He was hallooing for help. I went out on the bow of the boat and tried to make a raft, but the fire broke out and made my position very uncomfortable on account of the heat. The boat commenced whirling around and sinking. I got on the spar to keep away from the fire. I saw a number of men on cotton bales and timbers floating down the river and around the boat. Many of them could not get away from the wreck on account of the eddy which formed below the boat. While I was out on the bow I heard another explosion in the cabin of the boat. I supposed it to be powder in some of the staterooms.

Mr. Kerr has his hands, face, feet and sides badly burned, but will recover.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. L. CARTER.

The news of the disaster was first taken to Memphis by Mr. J. L. Carter, formerly river reporter of the *Times*, of St. Louis, who floated down the river in a yawl and imparted the information, when the ferryboat Excelsior and a tugboat started for the scene of the disaster, picking up on their way many unfortunate beings, who were discovered floating down the river on boards, cotton bales and doors, and arriving at the Arthur found her on a bar near the foot of the island. Mr. Carter makes a statement similar to those printed above; also that when the explosion occurred the texas fell through to the lower deck; also that he heard cries for help from those in the river until he was picked up, proving beyond a doubt that many, in their fright and excitement, jumped overboard only to meet a watery grave.

THE PEOPLE ON BOARD.

There were in the cabin forty-five passengers and the same number on deck, which, with a crew of forty men, made the number on board 130. Of this number between eighty-five and ninety are known to have been saved and the balance are supposed to have been lost. All the engineers are reported saved, as well as the second mate, who got on the Lookwood as she passed the wreck bound for St. Louis. Several bodies have been taken from the ruins and others are still buried there. Captain Brolaski and family are at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, as also are others of the survivors, while some are at the hospital and at the houses of citizens. Everything possible is being done for their relief.

The books and papers of the boat were all lost, so that there is no means of obtaining a correct list of those lost. The body of Martin Graney, second steward, of Evansville, was also found. Graney, Miller, Harper and Allen, all belonging to the cabin crew, occupied one room in the texas. Graney and Miller, who slept in forward berths, were lost, while Harper and Allen, in after berths, escaped without a scratch.

Mr. Dillon, second mate, went up the river from the wreck on board the steamer Lockwood.

THE BOAT.

The W. R. Arthur was a large sidewheel steamer, built at Pittsburgh and towed to Louisville, where she received her machinery and upper works, under the superintendence of Captain Hugh Campbell, her first commander. She came out in 1864, and not proving a profitable investment, she was sold, afterward widened and lengthened at St. Louis, making her capacity over 2,000 tons. She registered 1,367 tons. She came out with tubular boilers, but they were removed, and double flue boilers, built at St. Louis, placed in her.

On the 10th of January she was valued at $67,500, and insured in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburg offices, through Mr. A. Howe's St. Louis agency, for $45,000, and owned by Stillwell, Powell & Co., Captain John N. Bolinger and Captain Harry Brolaski, of St. Louis.

THE CARGO.

She had a valuable cargo of 1,300 tons of coffee, sugar, molasses, salt, &c., and received 1,200 bales of cotton at Memphis, all her cargo being for the Ohio river, including Cairo, Evansville, Louisville, Cincinnati and points above, to the amount of 1,300 tons. The loss on the boat and cargo will exceed $300,000.

INSURANCE.

Explosions are always excepted in policies on hull risks. The cotton on the boat was insured in New York. A large portion will be recovered. The Security Insurance Company, of New York, has $7,500; and the Cleveland Insurance Company, of Cleveland, $5,000 on one lot of cotton. It is impossible to give the entire insurance on her cargo, but Evans, Lindsey & Cassilly had $6,000; Bonsall, $5,000; Firemen's, $2,500; Eureka, $3,000; Western, $2,500; Globe, $1,500, and the Ohio Valley and Enterprise Insurance Companies had small risks on it, besides a number of others in this city.

INCIDENTS.

Miss Mary E. McClary, a young girl from Chicago, on her way home, was drowned. After the explosion she made her way to the guards of the ladies' cabin, and was seen by the pantryman seemingly stupefied by fear, and as the boat sunk and the water came nearly up to where she was she plunged into the water and sank.

Five men took possession of the lifeboat immediately after the explosion, went ashore and turned it adrift. When they were picked up by the Excelsior the survivors talked of lynching them.

THE WRECK.

From the appearance of the wreck two of the midship boilers must have exploded simultaneously, one going straight up from its foundation and the other being thrown aft, being found on the afterguard.

THE STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS CLUB.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Term.

At a meeting of the Douglas Club, which took place last evening at their club rooms, No. 555 Third avenue, A. T. Docherty was elected secretary, and Michael Geoghegan treasurer. The other officers are Nicholas Fisher, Jr., president; Joel A. Fithian, vice president; corresponding secretary, Frank Fitzgerald; Sergeant-at-Arms, B. J. Maybury. There is also an Executive Committee of thirteen, composed of some of the most prominent men of the Twenty-first ward. This club was organized in March last, and although it then consisted of but few men of prominence in politics or otherwise, it now numbers 200 members, many of whom, such as Mr. Fithian, Richard E. Connolly, James Brooks, Richard Croker, Assistant Alderman McCarty, Alderman O'Neil, Warden Tracy, P. G. Duffy, P. S. Jackson, J. A. Jones, Captain of the Port Mr. Patrick Connolly, and others equally conspicuous, are leading men of the city. The rooms of the club are fitted up in a sumptuous manner, which cost the club about $4,000. In the principal sitting room is a picture of Stephen A. Douglas, which cost $600, and another of Comptroller Connolly, which cost $300 also. The intention of the club is, in a short time, to purchase a club house in some private locality and to make it second to none other in this city, and there is no doubt, if they continue to prosper as they have done up to the present, they will succeed in their designs.

THE JERSEY CITY MYSTERY.

How Susan Martha Came to Her Death—An Unhappy Career and a Miserable End.

Coroner Burns held an inquest last evening at Jersey City on the body of Susan Martha, concerning whose death there were suspicions of foul play. Drs. Mulcahy and O'Callaghan testified that they had found wounds and bruises on the body, particularly on the head, but whether produced by a fall or by blows they did not offer an opinion. Other testimony, however, showed that she fell while partially intoxicated and sustained serious injuries of the skull. From the effect of this fall she never recovered. Mrs. Martha led a most unhappy life almost from the first month of her marriage, owing to the opposition of her family to the marriage. The coldness shown to her by those she held dear weighed heavily on her heart; but even this she could endure, till the one dearest to her began to fail in the devotion to her. Other trials and difficulties were not wanting, and she gradually lapsed into intemperance, which finally led to her death. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries accidentally received.

FIRE IN FIRST STREET.

At ten minutes past one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the second floor of the two story frame building No. 355 First street, occupied by Charles Meier as a kerosene oil store, causing a damage of $1,000; fully insured. The fire extended to No. 55, occupied by Louis Alexander as a jewelry store, causing a damage to stock of $100; no insurance. No. 57, occupied as a candy store by Charles Hock, was also damaged $250, on which there was no insurance. No. 59, occupied by Anthony Albert as a cigar store, was damaged to the amount of $200; fully insured. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil lamp in the store of Meier.

THE OLD SLAVE HAS GONE TO REST.

James Ramles, an old colored man, died in Flushing yesterday morning at the advanced age of 121 years. Ramles was originally a slave of John Aspinwall, and was born in the old Aspinwall House in Broadway. At the time of the revolution he was alienated. For many years past he was forty master on Flushing avenue, where he resided, and to which he transported people across. Up to within a few days Ramles had the possession of his faculties, and remembering every incident of history which has transpired during the last century. He was a member of the Episcopal church of Flushing.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

THE RED PRINCE BEFORE VICTORY.

The Preparations for the Battle Before Le Mans.

HEADQUARTERS OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES, ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1871.

To-day at ten o'clock the Prince, according to the announcement made yesterday, left Orleans with his staff and proceeded down the Loire to Beaugency. We are on the *qui vive* for something serious.

SUFFERINGS OF THE TROOPS.

At Beaugency the wounded are thick, many of them there are dying for want of attention and the necessary supplies, and the same may be said in regard to the wounded here in Orleans. There are about three thousand here yet; unfortunately among these, French and Prussians, pyæmia has set in at the hospitals, and this terrible malady carries off dozens daily. The railroad is now in some kind of running condition from here to Corbeil, and so there has been a possibility of forwarding some of the Orleans wounded on to Germany to recuperate. Here the medicines and dainties for the afflicted are scarce indeed. The French inhabitants are growing daily more fretful and dissatisfied under the circumstances of the occupation, and they complain of all those soldiers who are now quartered on them from the Mairie. The Prussians are still occupying themselves with

THE FOUR LITTLE GUNBOATS

captured here on the Loire. The marines sent down from Berlin have had quite a hard job in getting them raised out of the ice and water in which they were sunk. Yesterday the Prince Frederick Charles came down to the river where the raising operations are in progress and surveyed the scenes during a full hour. He had on his red cap, two staff officers with him, his heavy fur cloak on and did not seem in the least to care for the severe cold weather. He walked down the Rue Royal from the Prefecture, where he was lodged, and attracted the curiosity of the shopkeepers, who, although they sell little or nothing, are compelled by military order to keep their shop doors and windows open from eight to six every day.

AT NIGHT NO GAS

is allowed in the houses, as coal is scarce and the authorities wish the street lamps to be lighted without fail. When the Prince fairly got down on the quay the crowd got very thick around him and the marine sentinels had to push them back with their musket butts. To-day the crowd was quit large at the Prefecture to see him

START OFF FOR THE FRONT,

where all expect that he will fight before long one of those big battles that do not seem to have been very fashionable since Sedan. Even the French think this time that the Prussians will win, so much have they been impressed by the presence and personal contact with the rough veterans of Metz. It is certain that although some of the Prince's men are as gentle as lambs there are others of them who handle things without gloves.

THE WOUNDED IN THE VILLAGES.

At all the villages round about there are a good many wounded lying. Meung, particularly, is full of them. I am just informed by an English doctor arrived from there. He says a good many die for want of proper care. All eyes and ears are now to the front. More anon. I send off these two or three words in great haste, for I am on the point of moving forward to see and hear as much as possible.

IRELAND AND THE WAR.

Sympathy for France—England's Ingratitude—Is Britain Helpless?—What Bismarck May Do—Feeling Towards the Emperor William.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12, 1871.

Great indignation is felt by all classes in this country that the Prussians are allowed to have it all their own way in France. The Irish have done everything in their power to aid the French with money, with clothing, with an ambulance corps, with a regiment, and all to no purpose. They abuse England to their hearts' content for remaining idle while her "old ally" is undergoing all the humiliation and all the disasters that a most desolating war can inflict. The French, they argue, would not remain inactive were Moltke and his hosts at the gates of the English metropolis.

Then they insultingly ask, "What can England do?" With a disorganized army and navy she is powerless, or nearly so; otherwise she would never have allowed herself to be insulted and snubbed as she has been by Bismarck and others since the commencement of the war.

They talk freely of a German invasion of England, and I can assure Count Bismarck that if he is anxious to secure the good graces and wishes of the Irish people he could not take any step more likely to make himself a favorite among us.

As it is himself and the "old King" William are detested here. For instance, a diorama of the war has been opened in Dublin during the last week, and many of the leading actors in the great tragedy are being exhibited. I know for certain that King William and his chancellor are every night hissed most cordially, while Marshal MacMahon, Trochu, Gambetta and even the Emperor Napoleon are received with enthusiasm. There is everywhere the greatest sympathy with France, even among those who were formerly in favor of Prussia, and nothing would give all classes here greater satisfaction than to know that the invaders were obliged to recross the Rhine in retreat.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

German Appeal for Paris.

In the Wurtemberg Chamber of Deputies, on the 4th ult., Herr Hopf opposed the vote of money for the prosecution of the war, on the ground that it had degenerated into a war of conquest. He pleaded for "the great and beautiful city of Paris." He was replied to by Herr Römer, a national liberal, who insisted that the war was still one of defence and must be continued until the French were disabled from attacking Germany two years hence. Its opponents were only an insignificant and powerless party which desired to strengthen the republic in France and thus to promote republicanism elsewhere. The English, he added, had been making a profitable business with the blood money which they had pocketed, but they had thereby excited the repugnance and hatred of the German people. The vote was carried, Hopf being the only dissentient.

Twenty-five Blows of the Schlague.

A French captain, who signs "De Breda," certifies to the *Gironde* that Count de Bredow, a Prussian major commanding at Rheims, lately inflicted the punishment of the schlague upon thirty-eight French citizens. This punishment he thus describes:—"The victim is brought into a room in the Hôtel de Ville, stripped naked by soldiers, and strapped down upon a table. Then twenty-five blows of the schlague are inflicted upon his back, and when released he is kicked out by the soldiery. You must have heard, as I have heard, the screams of these unfortunates, and seen, as I have seen, the great surface of scarified purple flesh on their backs, to form an idea of the extent of the cruelty practiced upon them. I raise up my voice to heaven for justice and vengeance, and above all, do not forget to gibbet the name of Count de Bredow."

Prussian Exactions.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* states that Orleans has been fined £11,000 as a punishment for an outrage on the driver of a provision column three weeks ago. He left his quarters at seven A. M., and asked a Frenchman in a house the way to the bivouac outside the town, where his wagon was standing. The Frenchman pointed in the direction which he was to take, and the wagoner thanked him but has hardly turned away when a bullet passed through his back and entered his lungs. As the offender could not be discovered the above fine was imposed. Only half the money was paid down in cash, and plate and other articles were offered in liquidation of the second moiety. The Bavarian commandant, however, replied that he was commandant and not storekeeper, and that the amount would be increased by £4,000 a day until the fine was paid. On the same or following day the money was forthcoming, a third of it consisting of Prussian thalers, which shows how much money the German garrison put in circulation.

Gambetta's Arrogance.

A French correspondent of the London *Times* says that M. Gambetta is fast losing in public estimation by certain acts which are only accounted for by great ignorance or great caprice. His conduct to General Bourbaki is the most striking of those instances. General Bourbaki is a soldier of over forty years' standing. The greater part of that time he passed in active service in Africa. He commanded the Fourteenth military division in France, with his headquarters at Bayonne, a few years ago; he returned to Algiers and on Marshal MacMahon coming to France for the war, was named, provisionally, Governor General of Algeria. He was summoned by M. Gambetta from Algeria a few weeks ago to take the command of a corps d'armée, and at the moment a great battle was expected he was dismissed without any known reason whatever. The old soldier submitted without a murmur, but when another battle was looked for he proposed the Minister of War, either the young Gambetta or the old Orléanist, to allow him to serve as a simple volunteer before the enemy. No reply was vouchsafed. The incident has left with indignation every one who has heard of it.

How Hunter Washburne Received His Diplomatic Advices.

The Journal des Débats thus describes the ceremonial observed on the weekly occasion when the correspondent of New York and the United States Minister, is admitted into Paris—every Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock precisely, a trumpet announces the arrival of a parlementaire at the bridge of Sèvres and a white flag is displayed. A Prussian officer in full uniform, gloved and shod as in a drawing room, advances upon the bridge as far as the broken arch, raises his hand to his cap, and addresses the French officers who await him—"Gentlemen, I have the honor to offer you my salutation." They reply—"Sir, we have the honor to salute you." "Gentlemen," he resumes, "I have the honor to inform you that I am commissioned to hand to you the communications for Mr. Washburne;" to which the reply is, "Sir, we will have the honor to send for the packet." After another exchange of military salutations each party retires from the bridge to their respective banks of the river. The French send off a boat and receive from the hands of the Prussian officer the diplomatic letter bag. Further salutations follow and the parties withdraw to their respective entrenchments and the flag, if deemed advisable, is at once resumed.

The Siege of Phalsbourg.

The surrender is described by a correspondent who walked from Saverne over the pass in the Vosges which leads to Phalsbourg, a distance of six miles. It was dusk as he passed through the Porte d'Allemagne, and found the streets of the little city filled with a tumultuous throng. One-third of the town was burned down, and the outcasts thrown for shelter upon their neighbors. One of the commanding officers of the garrison, who kept a journal, gave the correspondent these particulars:—"Phalsbourg was closely invested on the 9th of August. It was bombarded the next evening for an hour and a half by two batteries, the besieging force being under the command of General Generoff, with four and six pounder shell guns. The firing was intensely rapid, and 3,000 projectiles are computed to have been thrown into the fortress in that brief space. Nevertheless, one house only was seriously injured. On August 14 the bombardment was renewed. In the conflagration which it occasioned about forty houses were burned, including the church, and of the 250 houses of the town few escaped without more or less injury, many being made uninhabitable. The summons to surrender which followed was refused, and after this the siege lapsed into a blockade. The garrison consisted of about 1,000 regular troops and 800 Gardes Mobiles; the investing force varied; at the close it numbered 5,000 infantry, with artillery, and a squadron of Bavarian cavalry. On November 24 there was another smart bombardment. It was, however, famine which at the last compelled the garrison to open the gates. The fortress was not well provisioned. Very early in October they began to eat horseflesh, and henceforward a horse was killed every other day. Salt, tobacco, coffee and sugar rapidly failed, and latterly wine. Towards the close, every other day, the rations of the garrison consisted of a water soup, in which the tallow fat of the cattle and horses, cut candle-fashion, was dealt out to stir it up and make it nourishing. Meanwhile, the provisions of the town were becoming exhausted. A Prussian spy had cut the conduit which supplies Phalsbourg with water, and thus want of water was added to the rest. Towards the close of the blockade the commandant had to feed daily 1,200 of the inhabitants in addition to his garrison. Two, whose pride recoiled from these alms, were found dead of hunger in their dwellings. Before the doors of Phalsbourg were thrown open to the besiegers 12,000 muskets, together with 800 rounds of ammunition for each, were destroyed; 60,000 quintals (200 pounds each) of powder were flung into the moat, and all the cannon spiked and their wheels and carriages broken. The work was done most thoroughly.

MISCELLANEUOS FOREIGN NOTES.

One thousand troops in the Paris trenches have been frost-bitten.

The Prussian government is engaged in calculating the cost of the war which France is expected to refund.

Previous to the capitulation of Paris the Catacombs were watched to prevent Prussians being sent into the city.

Bonapartist agents infesting the country have been arrested of late in several departments, especially in the Tarn.

German papers mention, as an indirect result of the war, that there has been a marked increase of lunacy in France, all the asylums being crowded.

A census which has just been made of the population of Paris within the lines, makes the number, exclusive of the line, Mobiles and sailors, 2,000,500.

General Coffinière has just published at Brussels a pamphlet on the capitulation of Metz, the whole responsibility of which he casts on Marshal Bazaine.

Count Daumas, Grand Almoner of the French army, visiting the French prisoners in Germany, has expressed himself highly satisfied with the treatment accorded them.

According to a letter in the *Journal de Bordeaux*, Garibaldi, who for a long time has been suffering from rheumatism, was, some time ago, struck suddenly with paralysis.

The *Rappel* notices that M. Jerome Paterson, a Bonaparte of pure blood, grandson of the whilom King of Westphalia, is now serving at the outposts of Courbevoie among the defenders of Paris.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* mentions a report, according to which Alsace and German Lorraine are to become a fief of the imperial crown, governed by a viceroy and with a distinct Legislature.

The Austrian Minister of Finance has signed the convention, involving the principal bases of the settlement of several financial questions between Austria and Italy, which remained over after the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

The London *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Vienna says:—News from Pesth confirms the fact that the majority of the members of the Austro-Hungarian Delegation sympathize with France. A political demonstration favorable to France and peace is likely to take place.

The German colony in Paris numbers now about 700 persons, men, women and children. Before the investment of the city and the decree of expulsion which was issued there were 188,000 Germans in Paris. The 700 persons now in the city consist principally of invalids, old men and children.

A Moscow letter states that one of the most important measures ever taken for the improvement of the Russian army has just been devised by the Czar, who has cancelled, by an order under his own hand, the privilege of exemption from military service so long enjoyed by the Russian nobility. The conscription is, therefore, now universal, instead of being confined to the trading and peasant classes; and, to the honor of those who enjoyed the hereditary privilege, it must be stated that they have already expressed their approval of the new measure and their readiness to obey its requirements.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF WAR MATERIAL AT WATERVLIET (N. Y.) ARSENAL.

The government, according to the West Troy *Democrat*, has disposed of the following arms and munitions of war from the Watervliet Arsenal during the past three months:—

100,000 rifle muskets and affits	$1,050,000
25 batteries, complete	255,000
11,000 revolvers and affits	110,000
4,000,000 small arms and cartridges	60,000
15,000 rounds fixed ammunition	45,000
1,000,000 percussion caps	3,500
30,000 pounds powder	6,000
10,000 saddle blankets	60,000
400 curry combs	1,200
3,000 nose bags	4,500
5,000 waist belts and plates	1,750
6,000 pistol holsters	5,400
Miscellaneous stores, valued at	10,000
Total	$1,618,350

A JUST JERSEY VERDICT.

For five days past the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions has been engaged in trying a rather peculiar case of man's inhumanity to woman, which resulted yesterday in a verdict which gives general satisfaction. In the summer of 1869 one John Byrnes, a rather well-looking young man, proprietor of a saloon of a rather questionable character in Market street, entered the sleeping chamber of a servant girl named Catharine Young while she was absent, looking for some night clothing, and secreted himself in bed. On her return she failed to notice him, blew out the light and jumped into bed. Then she discovered the situation of affairs, and screamed for help. Finally, Byrnes prevailed on her to subside, and, under a promise of marriage, he ruined her. Subsequently, he not only refused to make good his promise but beat her shamefully, and then drove her into the streets one night at twelve o'clock. Further, during the period of her approaching maternity he tried to have an abortion performed on, which, happily, did not succeed. Failing to provide for her he was arrested, and a charge of assault and battery and misdemeanor preferred against him. Catherine was in court every day with her babe, a sweet little six months' infant, and won the sympathy of all by her appearance and behavior. The defence sought to prove that she was a "common creature," but signally failed. Yesterday the jury, after a brief deliberation, found Byrnes guilty as charged in the indictment.

THE CAMDEN FUTS.

Mr. Browning concluded his address for the defence yesterday forenoon and was followed by Mr. Williamson. At three o'clock District Attorney Keasby commenced his reply reply for the prosecution and occupied the remainder of the session of the court. It is not likely the case will be given to the jury before to-morrow.

NEW JERSEY DRUGGISTS' LEGISLATION.

The druggists of New Jersey held a convention at Trenton yesterday for the purpose of discussing a bill to be presented to the legislature regulating the sale of drugs and poisons. After a lengthy debate it was resolved to appoint a Board of Examiners before whom all applicants for a druggists' license shall present themselves. No license to be granted without a certificate from this board that the applicant has passed an examination. A bill was finally drawn up to be presented to the Legislature.

THE COURTS.

Violation of the Internal Revenue Law—Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money—Expulsion from a Society—Important to Merchants—Decisions.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Decisions—Volunteer Officers Entitled to Transportation Pay and Allowance—Lands Sold for Direct Taxes Subject to Redemption.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.

No. 69. The United States vs. Joseph W. Price—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claim in this case was for transportation pay from the place of the discharge of Price, as lieutenant of volunteers, to the place of his enrolment, he having been discharged at his own request upon a surgeon's certificate. The government resisted the claim, insisting, first, that officers discharged at their own request are excluded from the benefits of the allowance; and second, that this travel pay is payable only to officers of the regular army, and is not, in any case, due to volunteers. The Court of Claims ruled that a proper construction of the later acts on the subject would give to volunteers the pay and allowance claimed in this case—to wit, one day's pay and allowance for each twenty miles of travel from the place of discharge to the place of enrolment. The judgment in the case was for $234, and, as this Court divided in opinion in the case, the judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed and remains the law on the subject.

The drain upon the treasury will be immense, as the Attorney General conceded in the argument that it applies as well to private soldiers as to officers, if it applies to either, and that many millions would be required to meet the claims.

No. 92. Downey vs. Nutt—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of Virginia.—This was an action to recover certain lands in Alexandria county, Va., which had been sold for direct taxes during the war. The decree below was for the claimant, and it is affirmed by this Court by a division in opinion on the questions presented by the appeal.

CASES SUBMITTED WITHOUT ORAL ARGUMENT.

No. 84. The United States vs. The Heirs of John Lynd—Appeal from the District Court for Louisiana.—This is a proceeding under the act of June, 1860, to establish the appellee's title to certain land under a grant from the Spanish authorities in that part of Louisiana between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, and which was claimed and held by Spain as a portion of her province of West Florida after the cession of Louisiana to the United States in 1803. The principal question of law presented by the records is whether the act of 1804, which declared grants from the Spanish authorities made after the treaty of San Ildefonso void, was repealed by the act of 1860, and the Attorney General submitted that repeals by implication are not favored, and that courts are reluctant to assume such an intention on the part of the Legislature, unless the late statute is so repugnant to the former that it cannot have effect without the repeal of the former. No reference is made in the act of 1860 to the act of 1804, and the provision of that act must, therefore, remain, unless repealed by the conditions stated. The case was submitted on the printed briefs.

No. 219. *Caleb P. Marsh vs. The Board of Supervisors of Fulton County, Ill.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.*—This was another of those Western actions brought on municipal bonds. The bonds in this case were issued by Fulton county, payable to the Central Division of the Mississippi and Wabash Railroad Company or bearer, the coupons being payable to the holder. The defence was that there was no vote in favor of the company to which the bonds were issued, and hence there was no power in the Board of Supervisors to issue them; and as they were issued by the Clerk there was certainly no authority for the act. Many irregularities in the issue of the bonds are alleged. The judgment below was for the defendants here and against the validity of the bonds, and the holder brings the case here, where it was now submitted on printed briefs.

No. 215. George B. Skovall vs. F. A. Banks et. al.—Error to the District Court of Georgia.—This is an action of covenant on administrator's bond. The estate in question was the property of Alfred Ewbank, a citizen of Georgia, who died in 1866. Alfred Ewbank was the son of Thomas Ewbank, who, after the death of his wife, married Elizabeth Wilson, and from that union sprung the plaintiffs. Alfred Ewbank died intestate and without issue, and the plaintiffs claim, as his legitimate brothers and sisters of the half blood, and as such to be distributees of the estate. Their claim is resisted on the ground that they are illegitimate by the laws of North Carolina, where the marriage of their parents took place, and it is urged that the legitimacy is determined by the law of the State where the marriage was solemnized

NORTH CAROLINA

Role of a Radical Railroad Lobbyist.

He is Indicted for Embezzling $7,000,000 of North Carolina Bonds.

The Governor of Florida Refuses to Recognize a Requisition from the Governor of North Carolina—Five Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Swindler—Senator Elect Vance—His Views as to General Amnesty—The Outrage Committee and the Next Presidency—The State Debt.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 31, 1871.

One of the chief items among the $26,000,000 of railroad appropriations made by the republican Legislature of 1868-9 was $7,000,000 to build a railroad from Ashville, N. C., to Ducktown, Tenn., known as the French Broad Road, of which George W. Swepson, a banker, was made president. General Milton S. Littlefield, a Northern man, who had more or less to do with all the appropriations, was mainly instrumental in effecting that for the French Broad Road; indeed, it was generally understood at the time that Littlefield was "running" the Legislature, and successfully, too, under the very noses of a "smelling" committee. The $7,000,000 in bonds were delivered to George W. Swepson, and by him, it is said, were subsequently delivered to Littlefield, who afterwards succeeded him as president of the road. Under the auspices of the latter the work was commenced on the road; contracts were let on an extensive scale; large numbers of men were employed; contractors purchased largely on the credit of their contracts; and a great deal of work was done, when it was suddenly discovered that Littlefield, $7,000,000 and baggage had vamosed. There was no money, and all operations ceased. A storm ensued among workmen, contractors and creditors, but to no avail. The money was not forthcoming. Every effort to discover the whereabouts of Littlefield failed, and at length he, in company with George W. Swepson, was indicted for

EMBEZZLING $7,000,000

of North Carolina State bonds. This gave a new impetus to inquiries as to the whereabouts of these worthies, which at last resulted in the arrest of Swepson in this State, and the announcement a short time since that Littlefield was then in Tallahassee, Fla., where he was also president of another railroad, and where he had been operating on a similarly extensive scale. Acting upon this information Lieutenant Governor Todd R. Caldwell, new Governor, made a requisition upon Governor Harrison Reed, of Florida, for the arrest and delivery to his agent of Littlefield as a fugitive from justice. The requisition was delivered to the Governor of Florida, who having some peculiar notions in Littlefield, made some technical equivocations as to the authenticity of the indictment, and, in short, refused to deliver up the person then under his very nose charged with being a swindler, and for whom he held the requisition of the Governor of another State. In high dudgeon the Governor of North Carolina then sent the following

SHARP MESSAGE

to the Legislature:—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Jan. 21, 1871.

TO THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform you that upon information received by me that one Milton S. Littlefield, a fugitive from justice from this State, had taken refuge in the State of Florida, I immediately despatched Joseph C. Mills, a special messenger or agent for the State, to Tallahassee, Fla., with a requisition under the great seal of the State, demanding that the Governor of Florida should cause the said fugitive to be arrested and delivered to the agent appointed by me to receive and bring him to justice in North Carolina.

I am informed by Mr. Mills that he has presented the requisition to the Governor of Florida, and that although the said M. S. Littlefield was at the time in the city of Tallahassee, amenable to process, yet the said Governor, under pretence that the bill of indictment upon which the requisition was based is not properly certified and authenticated, refuses to have the said Littlefield arrested and surrendered to the agent of this State.

This action on the part of the Governor of Florida is, in my opinion, unworthy of the Executive of any State who has a proper regard for the comity which should exist between the executive officers of sovereign States, and will warrant the presumption that there is some latent influence operating upon his Excellency which prompts him to protect this fugitive and afford him an opportunity to escape.

My powers in this matter having been exhausted, and knowing of no way in which the Governor of Florida can be forced to perform his plain duty in the premises, I have deemed it proper to make this communication to your honorable body, and to ask that you will, by proper legislation, authorize me to offer a reward, not exceeding $5,000, for the arrest and delivery of said Milton S. Littlefield to the Sheriff of Buncombe county. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TODD R. CALDWELL, Governor.

With the greatest alacrity the General Assembly—which body, as well as the Governor, was highly indignant at the discourteous conduct of the Governor of Florida—at once passed the following

RESOLUTIONS:—

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That his Excellency the Governor, Todd R. Caldwell, be authorized to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of Milton S. Littlefield and his safe delivery to the Sheriff of Buncombe county, or to the Governor of this State. This resolution shall not apply to any messenger already sent by the Governor for the arrest and delivery of the said M. S. Littlefield.

In accordance with this resolution Governor Caldwell at once issued his proclamation for the arrest of Milton S. Littlefield wherever found, to be delivered either at Morganton, in Buncombe county, or here at the jail in Wake county. This is quite a speculation for detectives; but it is even now doubtful whether Governor Reed would allow Littlefield to be arrested in Florida.

SENATOR ELECT VANCE,

who views affairs from a Southern standpoint, returned here from Washington a few days since cheerful in spirits and very hopeful of his ultimate admission to the Senate. He had strong assurances from a number of the most prominent republican Senators in his favor, though from few who were not generally known to be in the interest of general amnesty. This feeling, he says, grows stronger each day, and the extreme radicals cannot much longer stem the powerful current of public opinion, which even now demands a general forgiveness of political sins. If the present Congress do not pass such a bill the next most assuredly will, and if it is left to drift longer it will become one of the main issues in the next Presidential contest, with the certainty of carrying the south, the West and a majority of the Northern States. With regard to the Outrage Committee, now so industriously engaged expending $50,000 on impecunious Southern "loyalists," he believes that will end in smoke, or, as he expresses it, they will keep on at the thing until it eventually fizzles out, without anybody being the wiser. The republicans have no idea of attempting the reconstruction of any Southern State. That they admit themselves, and the Senator believes that the real object of Morton's resolution and the Outrage committee is by tinkering and refinishing the alleged Southern outrages, to account to the republicans of the North for the numerous defeats of the party in the south. Hendricks was spoken of more than any other man as the next democratic candidate for the Presidency, and opinion seemed divided between Hoffman and Hancock for the Vice Presidency; but the Senator believes neither of them would be successful. The matter was too far off yet to talk about. Vance was affable, liberal in his political sentiments and full of the leading topics of the day.

There will be no legislation at present on the subject of

THE STATE DEBT,

which will be left entirely to the convention just called by the requisite two-thirds majority of both houses. The system of taxation inaugurated under the present constitution continues, but, even excessive as that is, the State is unable to meet the interest on its debt. It does not more than raise enough out of a poverty-stricken people to pay the enormous expenses of the State government. It is the opinion of many that the entire debt, both old and new, will have to be compromised on a basis that will not do injustice to the holders of the bonds, but which will materially relieve the people in their present depressed condition. As to the new debt, the bonds of which are now quoted at twenty-four and twenty-five, it is impossible to conjecture the action of the Convention. Some favor its entire repudiation on the ground that it was a swindle, and the holders who purchased the bonds must have been aware it was never intended that they should be sold at such a nominal rate; others are in favor of compromising them with the old debt, while still others, and perhaps the greatest number, wish to redeem these bonds at whatever prices the holders actually paid for them. The latter action will doubtless prevail.

JOTTINGS AND NOTES.

Colonel Jim Fisk, without the Jr., is editor of the Helena (Montana) *Herald*.

The Auburn (N. Y.) *Morning News*, whose death has been chronicled, was not quite three years old.

The first number of *Die Sonntags's Post* (the *Sunday Post*), a new weekly forty column paper in the German language, has made its appearance in Indianapolis.

The Galva (Ill.) *Republican* has changed hands. Mr. Eric Johnson has sold the office to John H. Gelborne. Mr. Johnson goes to Chicago to manage his new paper, the *Illinois Staats*.

The Monmouth (Ill.) *Atlas* has recently experienced a change of management. Messrs. J. C. Clark & Son retire and Messrs. T. N. Nichol & Co. assume proprietary control. The paper has also been enlarged.

Mr. Charles H. Woodwell, for several years connected with the Boston press and for the past two years one of the editors and proprietors of the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette*, died on the 26th January, after a brief illness.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was pressed for sale and declined. Holders on speculative account have become discouraged by the scarcity and dearer rates for foreign freights. The cotton market was weak and a shade lower.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement for the month of January shows a reduction of over $4,000,000 after taking into account the accrued interest.

MONEY FOUR TO SIX PER CENT.

While money to-day was quoted four to six per cent it was, strictly speaking, more active. The rates on call among the stock houses were nominally five to six per cent, but the business at the lower rate was exceptional and confined to the early hours of the day; for after one o'clock there was a fairly active inquiry at six per cent, which was the highest rate also. Some of the government dealers had balances left with them at four per cent, but the general rate to the street on government collaterals was five. In discounts there is a steady movement of prime paper at 7 a 7½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm on the basis of 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110⅝ for sight bills.

GOLD STRONG—111¼ A 111⅜.

The gold market was the subject of three several influences in addition to the one general one of the predominating large line of imports. These were, first, the heavy specie shipment to-day, which occasioned an advance to 111⅜; second, the apprehension that Mr. Boutwell may to-morrow set off the bond purchases of to-day by selling an extra million of gold, which occasioned a decline to 111⅛, and, third, the impression at the close that the Bank of England directors may raise their rate of discount at their usual weekly meeting on Thursday, which induced a final advance to 111¾. The specie shipment, which was nearly $900,000, comprised $500,000 in double eagles, the balance being silver bars and Mexican dollars. The former item is significant in showing the character of the market. As to the extra sale of gold, the only foundation for such an anticipation is the temptation afforded Mr. Boutwell to get a good price for the government treasure. The expectation of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount is founded upon an impression that such a step will be resorted to in order to check any sudden deportation of specie from London to the Continent consequent upon peace following the present situation of affairs at Paris. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111¼	2 P. M.	111⅛
10:30 A. M.	111⅛	3 P. M.	111¼
11 A. M.	111¼	4 P. M.	111¼
12 M.	111⅜	5 P. M.	111¼
1 P. M.	111¼	5:30 P. M.	111¼ a 111⅜

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from three to six per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$27,880,000
Gold balances	2,222,649
Currency balances	2,477,817

The Russia, for Europe, took out $694,456 in specie. There was no shipment by the other steamer.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The upward turn in gold and the government purchase of five-twenties rendered the government list buoyant; but the best prices of the day were not maintained to the close, the recent advance having tempted large sales to realize the profits of the rise. The market closed strong, with the following street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 111¾ a 111¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 113½ a 113¾; do. do., coupon, 113½ a 113¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110 a 110¼; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110¾ a 110¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 109 a 109¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109¼ a 109¾; do. do., 1868, do. do., 109¾ a 109¾; do. ten-forties, registered (ex. int.), 106¾ a 107¼; do. do., coupon, 109¼ a 109¾.

THE STOCK MARKET DULL AND LOWER.

The stock market, with a few exceptions, opened heavy, but was kept steady by the buoyancy of the exceptions referred to, and which were again Lake Shore and Wabash. It seems that the pool operating in the former possessed "calls" for about ten to twenty thousand shares issued by parties concerned in the "bear" movement of last December. The demand for the stock mentioned in these contracts was made within the past few days, occasioning its purchase in the open market, which stimulated the rise yesterday to 94⅞, and the further advance to-day to 95¼. Some of the stock was doubtless borrowed for delivery, as the certificates were scarce and lent at 2 a 3 per cent. Wabash was strong on purchases to cover by the "shorts," who were freely supplied with the point a few weeks since, when it was selling in the vicinity of 50, that the road was sadly behindhand in the matter of earnings, and that the St. Louis extension had proved a dead failure. Under these circumstances its price made further progress, and touched 55¾. Subsequently the parties who received the Lake Shore stock on their "calls" threw it overboard, occasioning a decline to 94⅞, the effect of which was to unsettle and weaken the general market, the lowest prices in most instances being made toward the close of business in the Long Room.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading active stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	*Lowest.*
New York Central consolidated	94¾	94¼
New York Central scrip	90¼	89⅞
Erie	22	21¾
Harlem	131½	131½
Reading	98¼	98
Lake Shore	95¼	94⅞
Wabash	55¾	52¾
Northwestern	76	75½
Northwestern preferred	86	85¾
Rock Island	108¼	107¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	57¼	53
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	74¾	74¼
Ohio and Mississippi	35¾	34¾
Union Pacific	19¾	18
Western Union Telegraph	45¾	46¼
Pacific Mail	43¼	42¾

THE RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids at the board for the railway mortgage bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1887	89	Tol & W cons conv	53
New York Cen 6's, r	89	Gt West 1st m, 1888	93
New York Cen 6's, sub	89	Gt West 2d m, 1893	82
Erie 1st m, ex	96	Quin & Tol 1st m, 1890	89
Erie 7's, 2d m, 1879, cm	94¾	Gal & Chic extended	100½
Erie 7's, 2d end, '59	91¾	Chic, R I & Pac	87½
Erie 7's, 4th do, '59	84	Mor & Essex 1st mtg	102
Erie N Y & E 1st m, '77	88	Mor & Essex 2d m	94
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	102½	N J Central 1st m	102
Harlem 1st m	101	N J Cen, 2d m	100
Harlem con mtg 4 s f, x 85	83	N J Cen, new ods	x 99
Alb & Susq 1 bds	90	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	101
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	111½	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	96
Chic, Bur & Q, sp fd 1st m, 1885	112	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	93
Mich So 1 pc 2d m	95	P, F W & C Sp c 6 bds	102
Mich S & N I s f 7's c	100	Clev & P 2d m	99
Pac RR 7's, gld by Xo	95	Chi & Alton 1st m	101
Great Pac bds	20½	Chi & Alt income	94
Union Pac 1st bonds	74	Ohio & Miss 1st m	97
Union Pac l g 7's	69	Ohio & Miss con	35½
Union Pac income 10's	68	Pub & Sioux C 1st m	82
Ill Cen, 7 p c, 1875	105	Peninsula RR bonds	43
Alt & T H 1st m	35	St L & Iron M 1st m	86¾
Alt & T H 2d m pref	51	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	112½
Alt & T H 2d m inc	74	Mil & St P 1st m, 7 3-10 s	90
Chic & N W s fund	95	Mil & St Paul 1st	92
Chic & N W sin bds	91	Mil & St Paul 2d m	87½
Chic & N W 1st m	89	Mar & Cin 1st m	80½
Chic & N W 2d m	81½	Chic & Mil 1st m	90
Consolidated 7 p c con	53	Joliet & Chicago 1st m	104
Hud & M 1st con	110½	Col, Chic & Ind 1st m	55¾
Lack & West bds	90	Tol, Peo & W, L D	53
Gt West 1st m, 1888	100	Tol, Peo & W, W D	50
Gt West 2d m	59¾	Tol, Peo & W, 2d m	36¾
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	72	N York & N Haven 6's	100
Tol & W 1st m, St Louis	51	Cedar Fall & Minn 1st m	80½
Tol & W 2d m	55		

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—New York, 132½; Manhattan, 150; Mechanics', 135; Mechanics', 135; Union, 145; America, 145; City, 230; Phenix, 105; Mechanics and Traders', 175; Merchants' Exchange, 109; Leather Manufacturers', 195; Commerce, 117; Broadway, 230; Ocean, 55; Mercantile, 125; American Exchange, 114¾; Chatham, 154; Bank of North America, 101; Hanover, 101; Metropolitan, 130½; People's, 187½; Grocers', 116; East River, 115; Nassau, 107; Continental, 53½; Marine, 150; Importers and Traders', 167; New York National Exchange Bank, 88; Central National, 105; Oriental, 155; Gold Exchange, 70.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES IRREGULAR.

The Southern State bonds were firm and higher in the North Carolinas and new Tennessees, heavy in the Missouris and lower in the new South Carolinas. The following were the quotations at the Close:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64⅝ a 64¾; do., new, 64¾ a 64⅞; Virginia, ex coupon, 69 a 69; do. new, 61 a 62; do., registered stock, old, 49¾ a 50; Georgia sixes, 81¼ a 82; do., sevens, 87 a 89; do. sevens, old, 88 a 92; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 48; do., funding, 1866, 37 a 40; do, do., 1868, 27 a 30; do., new, 21 a 27; do., special tax, 18¾ a 19; Missouri sixes, 80¼ a 80¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 80 a 80¼; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 68; do. new, 60 a 63; do. levee sixes, 71 a 73; do. do. eights, 80 a 85; do., Penitentiary sevens, 73 a 75; do. do. railroad eights, 78 a 80; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do eights, 99 a 100; do. railroad eights, 94 a 96; South Carolina sixes, 70 a 75; do. new, January and July, 60 a 60¼; do. do., April and October, 61 a 62; do., registered stock, old, 60 a 65; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55c. a 60.

PETROLEUM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Attention is directed to the advertisement, in another column, of the government of Ecuador, S. A., inviting proposals for the lease of the petroleum mines (wells) in that republic. The document is accompanied by a report of the government engineer, giving statistics and details of the petroleum region, which is now offered for development by American enterprise.

THE SUB-TREASURY REPORT.

The following was to-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:—

Gold receipts	$408,242
Gold payments	218,718
Gold balance	62,391,084
Currency receipts	2,442,486
Currency payments	509,389
Currency balance	9,725,865
Customs	325,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Feb. 1—10:15 A. M.

$5000 U S 6's '81, r	113¾	30 shs Amer M U Ex	44
2000 U S 5-20, r, '64	110	100 Wells-Fargo scrip	2
10000 U S 5-20, c, '64	110¼	99 N Y & H R RR	94¾
15000 US 5 20, c, '65 c	110¾	15 do	94¾
6000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	109	200 do	94¾
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	109	10000 N Y C & H R c	90¼
5000 do b5	109	10000 do s30	90
10000 US 5-20, r, '67	109¾	50000 do b60	90¼
25000 do b3	109¾	2000 do	90
40000 US 5-20, c, '67 b3	109¾	100 Erie RR	22
7000 do	109¾	100 Harlem RR	131
5000 US 5's, 10-40, c	108¾	200 Reading RR b3	98¼
1000 do	109¾	700 L S & M S RR	95¼
5000 Tenn 6's, old	64¾	600 do c	95¼
5000 Tenn 6's, n	64¾	100 do s30	95
2500 Va 6's, new	60¾	5 do b c	94¾
6000 Georgia 7's, g bds	84¾	300 do c	95¼
2000 Georgia 6's	81¾	200 do s3	95¼
5000 N Car 6's, old b	46¾	100 do s10	95¼
1000 SC 6's, n, Jan & July	69¾	2100 do	95¼
1000 Missouri 6's	89¾	1200 do	95¼
4900 Alabama 5's	99	500 do s3	95¼
5000 La 6's, b	73	10 Mich Central RR	117¼
10000 Ark 6's, l d act	59	50 do b c	118
1000 Mich So & N I ods	90¾	50 Panama RR	68¼
4000 Cen Pac gold ods	91¾	150 do	69
6000 Union Pac 1st's inc	67	200 Union Pac RR	19¾
3000 U Pac RR 1st m	79	100 do	19¾
11500 C & R I & P RR 7's	93	51 Ill Cen R R	135
1000 St L & I M 1st m, sl	86¾	400 Ch & N W RR	75¼
8000 Mil & St P 1st m	92¾	50 N J Central RR	104¼
20000 Col, C & I C, 1st m	88¾	600 Chic & Rk I RR	107¾
3000 West Un T 7's, bs	94	300 do	108
10000 do	95	300 do	109¼
50 shs Bk of Com'ce	117	200 do s3	108
19 Continental Bank	92½	100 Mil & St Paul RR	53¾
25 Del & Hudson C Co	117	15 do	54
10 do	117¼	200 do	53¾
300 West Un Tel	46¾	200 Mil & St P pfd	74¾
100 do	46¾	100 do	74¾
100 do b c	46¾	200 Tol, Wab & W	53¾
400 Quicksilver Min Co	10	500 do	53¾
100 do b3	10¾	100 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	94¾
100 do s3	10¾	8 Chic & Alton RR	116¾
100 do b30	10¾	100 Ohio & Miss pf	73¾
100 do b30	10¾	500 Morris & E RR	89
200 do bet sell	10¾	17 N Y & N H RR	143
200 do	10¾	300 Han & St Jo RR	34¼
300 Quick Min pref	14¾	100 do	34
300 Pac M SS Co	42¾	200 Col, C & I C RR	18¾
100 do b c	42¾	50 Alb & Sus RR	87¾
100 Mariposa M Co	5¾	20 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	154
100 Mariposa pfd	9		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$1000 U S 5-20, c, '62	110¾	$1500 US 5-20, c, '68	109¼
7500 U S 5-20, c, '65	109¾	21500 US 5's, 10-40, c	109¾
1000 U S 5-20, r, '67	109¾	30000 do b c	109¾
17500 US 5-20, c, '67	109¾	5000 U S 6's, cur	111¾
5000 do b3	109¾	105000 do	111¾
10000 do	109¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 N Car 6's, old	47	100 shs L S & M S RR b3	94¾
16000 SC 6's, Jan & July, n	69	500 do bet s	94¾
2000 Missouri 6's	89¾	500 do	94¾
3000 do	89¾	1500 do	94¾
3000 Tenn 6's, new	64¾	300 do	94¾
7000 U Pac Rk 1st m	79	600 do	94¾
1000 do	78¾	500 do	94¾
5000 Col, C & Ind C, 1st	89¾	1100 do	94¾
1000 T & W 1st, St L d	80	25 Panama RR	68¾
200 shs Quick M Co	10¾	100 Illinois Cent RR	136¾
50 Mariposa pref	8¾	100 Un Pac RR b10	19¾
25 W Un Tel b cal	46	300 do	19¾
100 do b3	46¾	500 do	19
100 do s5	46¾	200 Chic & N W pref	85¾
100 U S Ex	41¾	100 Chic & R I RR b4	107¾
100 Am Mer U Ex	44	100 do	107¾
25 60 N Y C & H R c	89¾	100 do b c	107¾
100 Erie RR	22	50 Mil & St Paul pf	74¾
15 do	21¾	400 Tol, W & W RR	52¾
200 Harlem RR	130	200 do b c	53
100 N Y C & H R b c	94¾	200 Del, L & W RR	104¾
100 do	94¾	42 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	86
100 do	94¾	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	1¾
600 do s3	94¾	5 Chic & Alton	116
100 do	94¾	100 Ohio & Miss RR	34¾
500 do	94¾	100 Morris & Essex RR	89
100 Reading RR	98¾	200 H & St Jo RR	33¾
300 do	98¾	100 do	33¾
800 L S & Mich S RR	94¾	100 C, C & I C RR	18¾

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	46¾ a 46¾	Northwestern	74¾ a 75
Pacific Mail	43 a 43¾	Northwest'n pf	85¼ a 85¾
N Y Gas con	94¼ a 94¾	Rock Island	107¾ a 107¾
N Y Cen scrip	89¾ a 89¾	St Paul	53¾ a 53¾
Erie	21¾ a 22	St Paul pf	74¾ a 75¾
Reading	98 a 98½	Wabash	52¾ a 53
Lake Shore	94¾ a 94¾	Ohio & Miss	34¾ a 35

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The market was irregular. Desirable spinning qualities were not plentiful and scarcely yielded in price, while the lower grades were almost unsalable and decidedly lower. The demand was limited, with sales of 2,504 bales, including 1,146 bales for export, 870 do. for home consumption, 103 do. on speculation, and 385 do. in transit. The market closed weak at the following revised quotations:—

	Uplands.	*Mobile.*	*N. Orleans.*	*Texas.*
Ordinary	13	13¼	13½	13¾
Good ordinary	14¼	14½	14¾	15
Low middling	14¾	15	15¼	15½
Middling	15¼	15¾	16¼	16¾
Good middling	16¾	16¾	15¾	17

—Business in forward deliveries was active, but at lower prices, the sales reaching 11,100 bales, as follows:—February, 400 at 14⅞c., 1,000 at 14 13-16c., 3,300 at 14¾c.; March, 400 at 15⅛c., 100 at 15 1-16c., 2,600 at 15c., 100 at 14 15-16c.; 100 March at 15c., 100 April at 15⅛c., 100 May at 15⅛c., together; April, 400 at 15⅛c., 200 at 15 3-16c.; May, 2,100 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 7-16c., 100 at 15⅜c.; June, 100 at 15⅝c.; free on board Galveston, 200 on private terms. We note the exchange of 600 February for 600 April at ⅛c. difference. Also, yesterday, after report, 6,900 bales, as follows:—February, 200 at 15c., 400 at 14 15-16c., 1,300 at 14⅞c.; March, 100 at 15⅛c., 500 at 15 3-16c., 1,400 at 15⅜c., 500 at 15 1-16c., 400 at 15 1-32c.; April, 100 at 15 7-16c., 600 at 15⅜c., 100 at 15 9-16c., 200 at 15⅝c.; May, 300 at 15⅝c.; 100 May and 100 June at 15⅝c., together; free on board Charleston, 300 on private terms; free on board Mobile, 200 on private terms. The average prices of yesterday's forward transactions were:—February, 14.91c.; March, 15.16c.; April, 15.41c.; May, 15⅝c.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet for want of desirable stock. Prices were firm. There were no transactions apart from the usual jobbing sales. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 10½c. a 10¾c.; fair, 10¾c. a 11¼c., gold, per lb., in bond; good, 11¾c. a 12¼c.; prime, 12¾c. a 13¼c.; extreme range for lots, 10c. a 14c.; Java, government bags, 13c. a 24c.; Java, grass mats, 17½c. a 21c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 16c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo, 20½, in bond, 9½c. a 9¾c., gold.

FREIGHTS were quiet, but strong, owing to the scarcity of room. The demand for vessels for charter was light. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 6¾d., 500 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d., and per steamer 1,200 bales cotton at 11-32d., a 7-16d., 500 boxes bacon at 35s., 1,000 do. cheese at 40s., and a small lot clover seed at 28s. The charters were:—A back to Queenstown for orders, with 2,000 quarters wheat at 6s.—if to a Continental port 10 per cent additional; a large to the windward on private terms.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 10,124 bbls. flour, 1,500 bags corn meal, 4,920 bushels wheat, 20,700 do. corn, 6,575 do. oats. The flour market ruled dull and prices tended in favor of the buyer, though there was no positive decline. The sales were about 3,500 bbls., at prices within the range of the quotations annexed. Southern flour was quiet and unchanged. Sales about 500 bbls. Rye flour was moderately active at about former rates. Sales 250 bbls. Corn meal was steady, with a fair demand, the sales being 550 bbls. at $3 90 for Western, $4 75 for Brandywine and $4 75 for kiln dried Western. We quote:—

Sup. S State	$5 60 a $6 00
Superfine State	6 25 a 6 50
Extra State	6 85 a 7 00
Choice do	7 00 a 7 25
Superfine Western	6 25 a 6 50
Extra do	6 85 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 85 a 7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00 a 7 50
Family do	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis superfine extra	6 75 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 00
Rye flour	5 50 a 6 25
Southern	6 00 a 7 50
Choice do	8 00 a 10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	4 00 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 50 a —

Wheat was very dull, and prices were merely nominal in the absence of any transactions of moment. The sales were confined to about 50,000 bushels, part in store, at $1 40 for old and new mixed, in store; $1 55 a $1 57 for new No. 2 spring, $1 75 a $1 85 for white, the market closing dull and nominal at about $1 55 a $1 56 for prime No. 2 spring. Corn was firm at the opening, but closed dull and 2c. a 4c. lower. The sales were about 60,000 bushels, at 86c. a 90c. for new mixed and yellow, 90c. a 91c. for old mixed, in store and afloat. Oats were quiet, but unchanged. The sales were about 25,000 bushels, at 56c. a 57c. for mixed Western and white do., 59c. for old in store. Rye was quiet, but holders were generally firm to their views. Barley was in some demand at about former figures. Sales 10,000 bushels Canada on private terms. Barley malt was dull and prices were nominal.

HOPS.—The market was without improvement. The demand was all for prime lots, of which the market is almost bare, while the low grades are abundant and unsalable; the latter considered as outside price for the best of the present crop. We quote:—New York, 5c. a 10c. a 12c. per lb.; Eastern, 7c. a 8c. a 10c.; Wisconsin, 5c. a 7c. a 8c.; Michigan, 5c. a 7c. a 8c.; Ohio, 5c. a 7c. a 8c., gratings nominally, 3c. a 4c. a 5c., and olds nominally, 1c. a 2c. a 3c.

HAY was steady, with a moderate demand, at yesterday's quotations.

MOLASSES continued without activity. 400 bbls. New Orleans sold in jobbing lots at from 65c. to 70c., the latter price for choice. We heard of no other sales. We quote:—Porto Rico, 30c. a 35c.; Demerara, 35c. a 40c.; Cuba muscovado, 30c. a 35c., and New Orleans, 35c. a 70c. The stock comprises 470 hhds. Cuba, 1,000 hhds. Porto Rico, 17 hhds. Demerara, 2,415 hhds. Cuba muscovado, 17 hhds. Porto Rico and 1,635 hhds. other kinds.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine has again advanced, and closed very strong in sympathy with the feeling in Wilmington and on the other side. Sales were 450 bbls., in merchantable order, at 50c. a 50½c., closing at 50½c. a 51c. Rosins.—The market for strained was again higher, and closed firm. Sales were 1,500 bbls. strained common at $2 40; 1,450 do. at $2 45, and 2,000 do. at $2 40, flat—closing at $2 45.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 1,023 bbls. pork, 16 do. beef, 1,061 pkgs. cut meats and 789 do. lard. Pork was in light demand and rather easier on the spot, but freely sought after for future delivery at quite steady prices. There were sold 4,500 bbls. for March and April, mostly for April, all at $23, which was the closing price. A few small lots were sold at $22 87½ for new mess and $22 75 for city do. Dressed hogs were moderately dealt in at 10c. a 11c. for city and 9½c. a 9¾c. for Western, the latter price for pigs. Beef, in tierces, was quiet, but prices were steady at $26 a $29 for prime and India mess. Beef in bbls. was in fair request at about former figures, and sales were made of 2,000 bbls. within the range of $12 50 a $15 for plain mess and $15 50 a $18 for extra do. Beef hams were quiet and steady, with sales of 150 bbls. at from $29 to $31. Bacon was slow of sale, but unchanged in value; about 150 boxes were sold within the range of the following prices:—Western long clear, 11c. a 11½c.; city clear, 11½c. a 11¾c.; do. short clear, 12c. a 12½c.; Cumberland cut, 10¾c. a 11c.; Western short clear, 11¾c. a 12c.; cut meats, were quiet except for pickled hams, which were in fair request and held with firmness; other kinds were steady in value. Sales about 150 packages pickled hams within the range of 13c. a 14¾c. for heavy to light. We quote:—Smoked hams 14c. a 17c., and pickled bellies in bulk and boxes at 10¾c. a 11c. Lard was quiet but steady, with sales of 200 packages at from 12¾c. to 12¾c. for Western—the latter price for prime steam—and 2,000 tierces for future delivery at 13¼c. for March and 13¾c. for April.

PETROLEUM.—For crude in bulk holders were firm in their views, and were offering no full parcels under 15¾c. a 16c. Refined was held steadily at 26¾c., with a moderate inquiry. Sales, 560 bbls. at 26¾c., and 1,000 do. on private terms. Case oil was held at 31¾c. a 32½c. Naphtha ruled firm at 10c., with 1,200 bbls. sold at that price. In Philadelphia there were no cargoes of refined offering under 25c., but there was very little inquiry. Sales, 250 bbls., for February, at 25c. Crude on the crook ruled firm at $4 70 on the lower road

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2—4 A. M.

Summoning of the National Assembly of France.

The Republican Electoral Programme.

Orleans and Bonaparte Princes Disfranchised.

IMPERIAL OFFICEHOLDERS DISQUALIFIED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have received information for the NEW YORK HERALD, dated at Bordeaux to-day, which reports the arrival of Jules Simon there, and gives the following additional news:—

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL PROGRAMME.

The government at Bordeaux has issued a decree ordering the elections for the National Assembly to be held on the 8th inst. It disqualifies for election to the Assembly members of families reigning over France since 1789, all persons who have acted as imperial official candidates in past elections or held office as Ministers, Senators or Councillors of State under the empire, and Prefects who have accepted office between the 2d of December, 1851, and the 4th of September, 1870.

Jules Simon has arrived here.

BOURBAKI'S FORCES.

The Entire French Army in Switzerland.

The Cantons Summoned to Intercept It.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have received for the NEW YORK HERALD the following information:—

BOURBAKI'S ARMY IN SWITZERLAND.

An official despatch announces that Bourbaki's army, 80,000 strong, entered Switzerland to-day.

The federal authorities have summoned the Cantons to prepare to detain them.

THE ARMISTICE.

Its Acceptance by General Chanzy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

I have received information for the NEW YORK HERALD, dated at La Mars yesterday (January 31), to the effect that General Chanzy has accepted the armistice commencing at noon to-day.

CHAMPION COCK FIGHT.

Exciting Contest Between New York and Albany.

Fifteen Battles for $200 Each and $2,000 the Main—Splendid Birds and Splendid Fighting—$20,000 Changing Hands—Albany Ahead.

"It will be the biggest main of the season!"

"And for a good deal of money!"

"You can bet; $200 a fight and $2,000 the odd battle."

"Who's doing all this?"

"Them Fifth avenue chaps in New York and the big 'uns of Albany."

This was the substance of an entertaining conversation on a Jersey ferryboat yesterday, as a HERALD reporter was journeying to the scene of the intended and long talked of championship cock fight between New York and Albany there set down for settlement. And the one who ventured the information was right. It was the biggest of the season and such as seldom witnessed in every particular in the Northern States.

The excitement over this trouble brought from their banking and brokers' offices, from their stores and places of business in Gotham, and their homes in distant cities, many men of note and respectability, and many whose faces are better known in

CHURCHES AND OPERAS

than where the notes of the *rowdy rooster* is the only music heard. But this was an unusual occasion, so the story runs, and put on the carpet by those who, though they never heard him, probably, are like Themistocles, a Grecian swell, an ancient young fellow, who has the credit of introducing cockfighting as a sport. He loved deeds of valor; but whether he cared for greenbacks is not on record. He once stopped the army of the Greeks to witness a combat between two cocks, giving them these sage words of advice—"These fowls fight for victory; they have neither country, gods, nor families to fight for. How much better ought you to fight, who have all these things to protect?" Unlike the Greeks on that memorable occasion who, inspired by this little speech of their nobby friend, fought and conquered the Persians, and then from religious motives established an annual cockfight, these men of Albany and New York breed cocks, train them and fight them for money. The almighty dollar is a consideration with them.

THE AGREEMENT

between these parties was that each should show nineteen birds, weighing from four pounds four ounces to six pounds, and fight, as the cock-pit parlance goes, "all that fall in," for $200 a battle, and the heavy sum of $2,000 the odd fight, or main.

Everybody seemed to know of the ornithological matter. The premises, an unostentatious gin mill, was thronged at an early hour with an enormous and appreciative gathering. It reminded you of that inimitable

PICTURE OF HOGARTH'S,

with its sparkling little witticisms, in which a peer and a pickpocket, a French marquis and a farrier, a chimney sweep and horse jockey are all regardless of rank and distinction, busily engaged in cockfighting. Blind and deaf, heated and unscrupulous, wrapped and ...—they are all thinking of nothing but the issue of the combat. That picture is the scene of yesterday in ... only a hundred times multiplied, leaving out the shadow on the table showing the gambler sus...ted in a basket holding up his watch for a last ... All the sports—big and little—were there. Denizens of Fifth avenue and residents of lowly streets down town; frequenters of Jerome Park, in all the luxury of velvet coats and jockey costumes, sat side by side with butchers and blacksmiths—

SOLITAIRE DIAMONDS

on the fingers of the one, and grease and smut on those of the others. Doctors in the medical world hobnobbed with surgeons of all the ills that horseflesh is heir to, and smooth-shaven, ...-faced judges in meek attire were ...ed to make room for professional ... bullers. Olive-complexioned youths known in ... banks' offices and banking institutions were compelled to tolerate flashily dressed youths in loud neckties and the like; and there were also pock-marked ... men with

A CANINE LOOK,

and abundantly bejewelled men, who ride to 'Change every day, along with others of hard, cast-iron features. There is no respecter of persons in a cockpit, for, be it known, cock fighting, to use a scientific phrase, is, without doubt, "wery antic." Philadelphia, Washington, Troy and Boston were also represented.

When the weighing was done it was found that fifteen couples had fallen in. The handlers or pitters were men of long standing and established reputation in the business. At two o'clock, amid the shouts of some and the frolicsome humor of others, and the balancing of one chap with an apoplectic neck and a fiery red scarf tied under his chin, on his eye-brows on an upper seat, those men stroking their birds, the first of the fights, announced that the preliminary arrangements were over and they were ready for

THE FIGHTING.

First Fight.—The games began with the light weights—two four pound four ounce birds. Albany was the favorite for the first battle, and also for the main, at 100 to 90, although many wagers were made on even terms. Jerome Park had its handfuls of bits of green paper and ventured much of it on New York. Albany sent in a brown-red with black hackle, smaller-looking than his antagonist, which was a black-red with white hackle and white feathers in tail. These little gentlemen didn't stop long, for they were rattlers. New York went down first, then he turned and got in a brain blow for the brown to think over, which made the former a favorite of 100 to 60. Then busy work followed—a hard, terrific fight. New York had his eyes knocked out, Albany had one eye gone, and yet with that and a cut throat he finally, in gallant style, knocked the life out of New York, and won in a perfect storm of huzzas, which all joined therein. Time, 12:16.

Second Fight.—The heavy weights, six pounds, Albany showed a black-red tassle, bred by Terry, of that town, and New York a brown-red, which its owner had wanted to fight anybody's bird for $500 or $1,000. Before they were pitted one of the nobby gentlemen, interested in New York, often seen on the turf, bet another sport on the Albany side an even hundred on the battle. A storm of offers and as many responses, some from twenty-five to $100 were also made. The black-red was a strong, effective fighter and a good cutter. On the third fly he brained the brown and that handsome $1,000 bird was pounded. This was "taken" by an interested party—a technical matter, betting one to twenty—and he lingered yet awhile, but it was no go, and he went home to his mother dyed in his own blood. When the black-red achieved this victory some friend of Albany cried out, "O ain't he a fancy stepper!" Time, 6:20.

Third Fight.—New York began to look sick. Two five pound three ounce birds. One hundred to eighty on Albany. Two black-reds. The handler of New York, before he laid down his bird—which was a magnificent one—bet fifty dollars he would win the battle, but he did not, and dropped that half century quicker than he ever did money on a horse race. The first fly New York had his leg broken, and went down. Yet he was a good one—better than a bushel of his opponent, who could not mouth at all. New York, with that broken leg and in great distress, got up a score of times and tried hard to fight; but he was too much distressed and at last got one in the head which did the work and he was picked up dying, as game a chicken as ever went into a pit. Time, 11:30.

Fourth Fight.—Albany had now won three fights in succession, a very handsome starter for the main, and the betting on that event was accordingly. Two five-pounders. New York showed a red pyle, with white hackle, a handsome bird; Albany a brown-red, much smaller, but the favorite by odds. The pyle was a strong, fast fighter, and in half a dozen buckles knocked the steam out of the brown; but the latter was true as steel, and remained at the scratch until, as one exclaimed "By ——, ain't he game: he's shivered all to pieces." First victory for New York, and Fifth Avenue got many bits of green paper and were wild with the change of luck. Time, 17:20.

Fifth Fight.—Two four pound thirteen ounce birds. Jerome Park and kindred spirits at their good luck now had lunch brought into the pit. It wasn't boned turkey and champagne, but a snack of cheese sandwiches without butter, and soda water and old rye drank from the neck of the bottles, for cock fighting is "wery antic." Albany presented a black-red with dark hackle: New York a black-red with white hackle, splendid looking and well stationed. This was one of the best, most ferocious and the finest handled battles ever witnessed. At first they sparred a while. Then it became rasping work, and Albany had a cut throat and his beak pierced, and things looked blue for his friends, but he got over it soon, and hit for hit, fly for fly, was the fashion with the utmost rapidity. Albany was then blinded, and when he couldn't see, in his savage fury, after feeling his way to the side of the pit, struck it with terrible force. Then New York sent one heel into his own head, and finally, blinded and with throats cut, body torn nearly to shreds, they went down together, and getting weak, the handlers began the work of "counting out." At times a work in expert hands may result in victory. New York really had the battle in his hands, when Albany made a peck, and his handlers, with consummate ability at last won a glorious victory, amid much excitement. More greenbacks and lots of them went over from the late lunch eaters to Albany. Time 43:10.

Sixth Fight.—Two black-reds. Weights, five pounds two ounces. Albany was the favorite. Splendid fighting. It was a $100 seemingly to a rotten apple on the up river bird at first, but the New Yorker, despite a brain blow which crazed him and the loss of his best eye, cut the other to a stand still, and, getting in a skull breaker, killed him stone dead. Albany was quiet at the whipping of one of her favorites, and New York, as he picked up his plucky bird, said with derision, "How still all you men are now!" Time, 9:18.

Seventh Fight.—Albany had four fights to New York's two. The former was a greater favorite than ever for the main, which was natural, and for the battle odds of 100 to 90 were offered. Albany showed a gray back. New York a pretty black-red. The latter was low-headed, and although not a duffer, the most ineffective fighter presented up to that time by the Metropolis. Both five pounds three ounces. At the fifth fly it was 50 to 1 against him, and the gray, following up his excellent send-off, gradually cut down his opponent and won. Time, 5:10.

Eighth Fight.—Two four pounds twelve ounces. The excitement now was terrific. The men with loud pantaloons had as much to say as any others. New York showed a black-red, white hackle. Albany a brown red, robin breasted. They came together like the flapping of a topsail in a fresh breeze, and cut each other in neck, head, body and legs, until, with gurgling throat, Albany got in a brain socker and the black-red went looking for corn. Time, 4:38.

Ninth Fight.—New York a black-red. Albany a brown-red, four pounds ten ounces. Twenty to eighteen on the latter. It was a fair fight; but Albany soon fell short in his stake, and he lost a well contested battle, but not until he was in a fit condition for chicken pot-pie. New York took big money home this battle. Time, 8:10.

Tenth Fight.—Four pounds eleven ounces. Albany a black-red. New York a pyle, low-headed. The latter did not amount to much, as he at one time had the black whipped, but walked about until the other recovered, when he made it hot for pyle, and at last effectually cooked him. Time, 11:20.

Eleventh Fight.—Four pounds nine ounces. Albany had only to get one more fight to win the main, and the excitement was of a corresponding nature in that hot assemblage. New York a white pyle; Albany a black-red, and very unlucky. Two thousand dollars were bet on this fight. At the second fly he had his back broken, and though he got up a hundred times and slivered the throat of the other he was killed in his tracks, dying one of the gamest birds on record. Time, 41:22.

Twelfth Fight.—Four pounds twelve ounces. New York a black-red. Albany likewise: 100 to 80 on the latter. After effective fighting New York scored another victory and matters looked brighter for them. Time, 19:21.

Thirteenth Fight.—New York, four pounds fourteen ounces; Albany one ounce heavier. The latter a gray-birch; New York a black-red. Both handsome. Much money was invested and everybody red hot. It was ferocious, rattling, hit for hit contest, until the gray sent in a brain blow and won the main for Albany, amid a deafening cheer that almost raised the roof of the pit and made the banker and butcher, who were "that way" in betting, grasp each other lovingly. Time, 15:19.

There were three other fights to be disposed of, but at this time a score or more carriages went away from the door of the gin mill, and the interest of the greatest cocking event that ever took place hereabouts departed.

The fighting occupied nine hours. Twenty thousand dollars changed hands, and there was not a drunk among the large assemblage. Albany out conditioned New York, and took home many a Gothamite's pocketbook, or rather their contents.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Windom, from Minnesota, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Count and Countess Esterhazy have come to the city from Washington, and are now stopping at the Everett House. The Count is a member of the Austrian Legation.

General McKibbin, of the United States Army, has arrived at the Coleman House *en route* to his command at Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

Major G. E. Head, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. W. C. Smith, member of Congress from Vermont, has arrived at the Brevoort House.

Lord John Hervey sailed yesterday for England by the steamer Russia, after a protracted stay at the Hoffman House.

Mark Twain, the great humorist, is lodged at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Governor S. A. Saunders, of Omaha, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel A. M. T. Gianelli, of Montreal, is registered at the St. Denis Hotel.

Major D. H. Kelton, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols opened at 92 for both money and the account. American securities dull. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¾; 1865, old, 90¾; 1867, 89¾; ten-forties, 88¾. Stocks quiet—Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—11:30 A. M. The market opened heavy but not lower. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—Noon. Flour firmer.

THE TOILERS ON ERIE.

'The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire.'

Sickness, Suffering and Starvation Among the Erie Laborers and Mechanics—No Pay for the Past Two Months—What the Workmen Think of James, Jr.—A Great Strike Threatened.

Back of the Pavonia ferry, on the Jersey side of the Hudson, there are several acres of land covered with machine shops, boiler works, blacksmiths' shops, railway sidings and switches. Here railway trains move to and fro in the night, the locomotives puffing and snorting and blowing like demons. These acres referred to belong to the Erie Railway Company, one of the most powerful and, when rightly managed, one of the most profitable corporations for its directors and stockholders in the United States. When the darkness comes down over all this large tract, in which is concentrated the might and power of a railway company which has its ramifications and

NETWORKS OF IRON RAILS

all over the broad land, from the Palisades to the great lakes, nought can be seen but the volumes of steam from the escape pipes of the engines, with here and there a green or red lantern, swinging in the air, to show where the switchman's little box stands, and where the switchman shivers in the slop and mire of the railway track.

Out of the bank of snow and out of the thick darkness of the night, which has no moon, comes the switchman, a rugged, impulsive looking fellow, who works through the twelve hours of his task

WATCHFUL AS A HAWK,

for the up and down trains. He hears a rushing sound from the depot and rushes to his switch, which he adjusts barely in time, as the Buffalo express dashes by with a grinding, smashing sound.

"How much do you get from the Erie Railway Company for this duty?" asks a HERALD reporter of the switchman, whose eyes shine under the glare of the lantern, as he pulls out a grimy black pipe, which he inserts carefully in the corner of his mouth. (A whiff)—

"How much for this juty? Well, it's twelve hours from six at night until six in the mornin'. I gets in

THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF TWO DOLLARS A DAY

and I work Sunday as well as week days; for if I didn't the childher wouldn't have anything to ate on Sunday."

Another whiff from the dhudeen. Another opaque body, in an old blue army overcoat, comes out in the shadow of the lantern and plants two heavy feet in the dirty snowbank.

"Yis, and some of the min

HAVN'T BEEN PAID SINCE NOVEMBER.

It's a quite rich company, the Erie Railway, but some of the min are starving. What can a man do at a dollar and sixty-two cents a day? How can he feed the childher?"

"IT'S A D——D SHAME

the way the money is spint. The big fellows get their wages and some of us have to wait two and three months for our pay, and when it comes it's all spint before it comes."

The man with the dhudeen—"True for ye, Mick. The ingineers, some of them, make thirty-eight days in a month on fast time with their eighty and a hundred and a hundred and twinty dollars a month, and I've seen one ingineer dhraw two hundred and forty dollars in a month, and these men always get's their money first. The big fellows are kept quiet, of course, and whin some of us go for our money to

JIMMY DORAYMUS,

why, he's down at Trinton giving suppers to the lobbymen to fight the Deleware and Lackiwanny Railroad, with lashings of mate and tubsful of shampayne, while some of us are up here with a loaf of bread that we have to get on

TICK FROM THE DUTCHMAN

in the corner grocery store. The men are ready to strike, and will strike if they don't get their money very soon."

REPORTER—When did the laborers get their pay last from the Erie Railway Company?

THE MAN WITH THE DHUDEEN—Well, some of them were paid a little to-day to keep them quiet, bekase this is the fusht o' the month. But they were not paid for Janivrey; they only got their money for Dicimbir. Then the grocery man gets tired of trushting and some of the men get mad and throw up their jobs in disgust.

Here a train was signalled and the old blue coat disappeared in a hurry and there was a rasping sound from the switch for an instant and a line of eager faces peeped from the smoky train for a moment and then were lost in the darkness. Our reporter left the scene and strolled up the road, when he met a man who was walking along the track. This man was also an employé of the Erie Railway, and, upon being questioned as to the proposed strike, answered quite intelligently.

REPORTER—Have you been paid your wages by the railroad this month?

WORKMAN—No; I work up near the tunnel—there's no one paid up there. There's about 1,500 of us that have been

WORKING SINCE NOVEMBER 31

without ever seeing a cent of the company's money.

REPORTER—How is that? Is there any reason given why they do not pay you your wages?

WORKMAN—Oh, no reason at all. Sometimes they say they haven't got any money, and other times they tell us they will pay us to-morrow; but to-morrow never comes with Jim Fisk. The road is not making money, I don't think; every one of the big guns are disgusted with its wretched management. And how could it be otherwise when so much money goes for

WOMEN, WINE, HORSES AND OPERA HOUSES,

full of disreputable actresses and dancing girls? Why, they tell me that Fisk was at a ball the other night and that he had a big woman on his arm, whom he exposed to public view, and they say that every bit of her dress was covered with pearls and her hair was full of diamonds—diamonds by G—d! diamonds; and if you will come down here a little way I'll show you a family who have had only

ONE LOAF OF BREAD BETWEEN FIVE PERSONS

in two days, and the husband was a helper around the road and got nine shillings a day, and he has not been paid a cent in two months. Well, he got sick, and is just given up—he's not expected—and the Dutchman's stopped his credit because he's afraid the man will die and then he won't be able to get the fifty-four dollars that the sick man owes him. I don't care a d——n for Fisk or his turnouts or his steamboats or his women; but if he'd only strip the silks off their backs, the diamonds out of their hair and off their bosoms, and the pearl necklaces off their necks and shoulders and

PAY US WHAT HE OWES US,

he might go to the devil for me. I tell you, sir, what I feel, and if you put it in the paper I may be discharged to-morrow, for they will send men as soon as they see the HERALD in the morning to kick me off the railroad; but by G—d it does me good to see the face of an honest man barrin' the passengers along the line of the Erie railroad once in a while, I see so many d——d scoundrels. There are thousands of men who haven't been paid for months, and if they go and talk to Jimmy Dorenus or Berthend and talk about their

FAMILIES BEING STARVING,

or not being able to pay the rent, they will be kicked off the road for their pains.

Here a man joined us who seemed to be in some trouble; for he took the workman aside and whispered to him, and the latter put his hand in his vest pocket and took something out and gave it to him.

"You see that man?" said the workman who had been conversing with the reporter: "he is one of the best mechanics in the Erie shops, and yet he has to come to me and borrow a dollar from me to-night. He told me that his youngest child was suffering from the croup, and although the company owes him a great deal of money he is compelled to

BORROW A DOLLAR

from me that's just as bad off as himself. There'll be a h—ll of a strike in a few days among the men if they don't get their money, and perhaps Fisk will be at a ball or be at a supper with Montaland which will cost a thousand dollars. Perhaps he will give some one a hundred dollar bouquet or get a puff in a country newspaper for a thousand dollars, showing that he is the greatest man in America or the most honest fellow in the world.

MY GOD! ISN'T IT A PITY

that there isn't drumhead court martials for civilians or railway vice presidents, as well as for deserters who shirk fire in the face of the enemy! Well, there never was

A PITCHER THAT WENT TO THE WELL

that did not get broken at last—that is one consolation."

There was no more utterance in the workman. He strode down the railway track toward the main avenue, cursing away at a hard rate.

In a day or two there will be a great strike among the employés of the Erie Railway at Jersey City, unless they are paid the wages for December. The workman who had conversed with the HERALD reporter stated to him that the keepers of the grocery stores were about to stop giving credit to the laborers, and then

GREAT HARDSHIP

would be the result. With but few exceptions the workingmen seem to lay all the blame on the shoulders of Fisk. They call him all sorts of names but that of a gentleman, and are terribly incensed at the stoppages of their pay.

OBITUARY.

John Ross.

A telegram from Toronto, Canada, announces the death of this gentleman on yesterday, at his residence, near that city. Mr. Ross was for many years one of the most prominent of Canadian politicians. Prior to the establishment of the semi-independent Dominion he served in the Colonial Parliament, where he distinguished himself. He held a ministerial position in several of the Cabinets. After the consolidation of the colonies under a single government Mr. Ross was appointed a member of the Dominion Senate, a position he held at the time of his death. For about ten years he was President of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Rev. Dr. E. T. Fitch.

A New Haven despatch reports the death, on Tuesday night, of Rev. Dr. E. T. Fitch, Professor of Divinity at Yale College. The deceased gentleman was one of the most eminent divines of New England, distinguished for his extensive theological learning and his exemplary life. His funeral will take place on Friday (to-morrow) afternoon.

GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Meeting of the Anti-Fenton, Anti-Hank Smith Republicans—Ex-Mayor Opdyke Chosen President—The "Tammany Republicans" to Be Fought.

The anti-Hank Smith republicans held a meeting last evening at Dodworth's Dancing Academy, 212 Fifth avenue. There were 250 delegates from the different wards present who presented their credentials, and constituted themselves into a political association styled "The Central Grant Campaign Club of the City of New York." A gentleman of Teutonic extraction told the HERALD reporter that the other party, meaning Hank Smith & Co., had "tried to prevent the formation of the club in a subterraneous manner, but had ignominiously failed." The meeting was called to order by Mr. John D. Lawson, the temporary chairman, who delivered an address setting forth that the other republican organizations of this city do not represent or have the confidence of the masses of the party; that but a very small part of its rank and file acted with them in their late proceedings, and that of this small portion the republicanism of a considerable number is justly questioned. In forming this Central Club it was proposed to secure harmony in the party and again place the government of our State in its control. The object of the organization was also to give to President Grant and the national administration a hearty, loyal and unselfish support, and, as implied by the name of the organization, to indicate our purpose that, when the proper time arrives, we will show our appreciation of the services of President Grant to the country by securing his nomination. (Prolonged applause.)

At the conclusion of the address Mr. Philip Jordan and Mr. John Lobdell were appointed temporary secretaries.

The following resolution was proposed by Colonel Duganne:—

Resolved, That a credential committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed to which shall be referred all contested seats, and that pending their action each contesting delegate be allowed to cast half a vote.

The resolution was accepted. Ex-Mayor George Opdyke was nominated for permanent president of the club. The delegate making the nomination said, "I propose to nominate a gentleman known to the members of the club as an honor to the nation, who has already received the highest honors within the gifts of the people of this city who has the confidence of the President of the nation—I mean Mr. George Opdyke." (Prolonged applause).

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH seconded the motion, and Mr. George Opdyke was elected by a rising vote amid prolonged applause. A committee of five was then appointed by the Chair to wait upon Mr. Opdyke, who is a member of the special committee of the Republican State Committee.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAM A. DARLING, Collector of the Internal Revenue, Mr. John D. Lawson was elected first vice president; Mr. John R. Russell, second vice president, and Mr. Levi P. Morton treasurer of the association.

Mr. Philip Jordan and Mr. John Lobdell were appointed secretaries for the ensuing year. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. George Opdyke and suite made their appearance. He was received with bursts of applause, and addressed the meeting as follows:—

I return you my thanks for the high distinction conferred upon me as President of this large and influential organization. As its name imports, it intends to devote its efforts to aid and sustain the administration of President Grant. (Prolonged applause.) It is unnecessary for me to say that you shall have my hearty co-operation. It is to him more than to any other man that the country is indebted for the overthrow of the rebellion. It is to him that the country is indebted for the purity and economy in the administration of our affairs. In the face of largely reduced taxation he has received more revenue than before the reduction was made. He has preserved order at home and peace abroad. He has secured for us the friendship of other nations without abating a jot of the honor of the country—(applause)—and the triumph of his coming election will be even more glorious than that of his first. (Applause.)

A committee of five was then appointed to prepare a constitution and bylaws of the Club. It was further resolved that an executive committee, comprising a delegate of each Assembly district, be nominated.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 10	Moon sets..morn	5 02
Sun sets	5 19	High water.morn	5 57

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Washington	Feb 2	Havre	58 Broadway
City of Antwerp	Feb 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Europa	Feb 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Cork	Feb 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Ismailia	Feb 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Feb 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Donau	Feb 11	Bremen	68 Broad st
Caledonia	Feb 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Feb 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Hermann	Feb 18	Bremen	68 Broad street
Anglia	Feb 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Acadia	Feb 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Russia (Br), Lott, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.
Steamship Holland (Br), Thomas, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Manhattan (Br), Forsyth, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Holsatia (NG), Meier, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Tybee, Delanoy, St Domingo—Spofford Bros & Co.
Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Bark John Campbell (Br), Morrissey, Cork via Savannah—J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Brazilliera (Ital), Moreno, Odessa—James Robinson & Co.
Bark Edwin, Sullivan, Constantinople and Smyrna—Hodges & Pinotti.
Bark Leader (Br), Humphrey, Malta for orders—G F Bulley.
Bark Golden Fleece (Br), Rhodes, Barbados—Henry Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig William Nash, West, Port Spain—Crandall, Berlanr & Co.
Schr Jesse Carll, Underhill, Pernambuco and Bahia—B J Wenberg.
Schr S C Evans, Hulse, Arroyo, PR—A Abbott.
Schr Lavinia Bell, Sayles, Baracoa.
Schr Hattie Haskell, Young, Manzanillo—J E Ward & Co.
Schr E A Barlie, Smith, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Benj T Crocker, Harding, Wilmington—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Eugene, Hawes, Wilmington—Wm Chalmers.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Baltimore—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Blue Bird, Finley, Port Johnson—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr Barracouta, Cook, Boston—C L Wright & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Jan 28, with mdse and passengers, to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Jan 27, with mdse and passengers, to F Alexandre & Sons.
Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan 28, with mdse and passengers, to W R Garrison.
Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Jan 29, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden. Feb 1, 5 miles south of Barnegat, passed bark Antelope, for New York.
Steamship Wm P Clyde, Sturges, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Laju (Br), Scott, Yokohama Sept 23, with tea, to Heinemann & Payson. Passed Anjer Nov 8, Cape of Good Hope Dec 13; crossed the Equator Jan 8, in lon 28 31 W. Sept 28th had a hurricane from SW, which lasted for 12 hours, in which the ship lay with the lower yards in the water for 7 hours; lost 14 feet of the cutwater; supposed to have struck a piece of a wreck; put into Hong Kong for repairs, and sailed Oct 24; since fine weather.
Ship Timour (Br), Foster, Calcutta Oct 5, with mdse to Busk & Jevons. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec 6, St Helena 21st, and Ascension 27th; crossed the equator Jan 8, in lon 28 W; had moderate weather throughout the passage. Dec 5, off Cape of Good Hope, spoke ship Knight of Snowdown, from Padang for New York, 47 days out.
Ship Western Empire, Crozier, Falmouth, Canary Islands, 28 days, in ballast, to C F Colby. Had fine weather; Jan 19, lat 29 42, lon 76 24, spoke bark Iodin (Rus), from Liverpool for New York.
Bark Arrie (of Bath), Harrison, Shanghae, Sept 22, with tea, to Olyphant & Co. Started with a strong NE Monsoon, which continued to freshen into a heavy gale; scud through Formosa Channel under close reefs. Experienced last of NE winds about lat 22 N. Prevailing winds through the China Sea, WNW to SW, with occasional heavy squalls. Kept within 35 miles of the eastern shore of Cochin China; passed to the westward (in sight) of Pulo Sapata and east of Natuna Islands, keeping within 45 miles off the coast of Borneo; crossed the equator in lon 108 E; sighted Gaspar Island, with SW winds and thick weather, on 22d October, and same day passed through Gaspar's Channel into the Java Sea, from thence strong SW winds to Sunda Straits; came to anchor at Anjer Oct 29, obtained supply of fresh provisions, &c, and on 30th proceeded through the Straits, with strong SW winds. Cleared Java Heads Nov 2, with wind NW; next day experienced heavy gale from SE, which continued till the end of the 4th. Had SW winds to lat 10 S, lon 110 45 E, and was driven to the westward of Keeling Island. From lat 10 to 14 S, lon 78 to 9 E, had calms and light baffling winds until 12th Nov; got SE trades, which lasted steady, but light. 11th Dec, Lat 34 40 S, lon 23 E, experienced heavy NW gale. Passed the Cape 18th Dec. Crossed the Equator on 8th Jan in lon 15 30 W. From the Cape to lat 2 N experienced steady, but light, SE trades. Lat 2 N, got ENE winds, baffling and squally to lat 15 N, then steady to Cape Hatteras, ... NW by W, 120 miles distant. 24th Jan got wind strong from WSW; in sudden squall veered to NW and died away. 26th Jan fine breeze from NNE; lat 37 25 N, lon 71 25 W, changed course NW by N for Highlands of Neversink, which we reached on Feb 1, at 2 AM, and came to anchor off Sandy Hook at 8 AM. Experienced stiff winds, with bad weather, last two days of the passage. Oct 8, lat 15 19 N, lon 112 30 E, spoke ship Flying Spur (Br), from Foochow for London, 16 days out; 13th, lat 5 N, lon 109 23 E, bark Helen Ewing (Br), from Manila for New Britain, 25 days out; 17th, lat 2 30 N, lon 108 31 E, ship Evelyn (Br), from London for Shanghae, 112 days out; 22d, off Gaspar Island, ship Corringa (Br), from Singapore for London, 28 days out; 26th, lat 4 18 N, lon 107 38 E, bark Alma (Br), from do for do, 32 days out; 28th, lat 4 40 S, lon 105 25 E, brig Rose (Br), from Foochow for Swan River, 30 days out; 24th, in Sunda Straits, ship Lufra (Br), from Whampoa for New York, 27 days out; Nov 1, in Sunda Straits, ship County of Lancaster (Br), from Batavia for Hong Kong; Dec 3, lat 23 ... S, lon 28 20 E, ship Janet ... (Br), from Singapore for Boston, 14 days out; 12th, lat 2, 40 S, lon 4 E, ship Maria Agnes (Br), from Calcutta for New York, 76 days out; Jan 22, lat 21 59 N, lon 60 55 W, brig Dauntless (Br), from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, 41 days out; 25th, lat 28 16 N, lon 68 01 W, ship Wilsbers (Br), from Trinidad for London, 10 days out; 26th, lat 30 N, lon 70 W, bark Zella (Br), from Niagara Falls for Swansea, 12 days out; 28th, lat 34 15 N, lon 70 26 W, ship Elizabeth Yeo (Br), from New Orleans for Liverpool, 12 days out.
Bark Excelsior (Br) Edgar, Amoy, Oct 1, with tea to Busk & Jevons; passed through Lombock Straits, Nov 4; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec 2, and crossed the equator Jan 6 in lon 32 W; had light winds and fair weather; Jan 30, lat 38, lon 72, spoke schooner Empress of Halifax, from Cuba for Boston.
Bark Oscola (Br), Kerr, Liverpool, 38 days, with mdse to P McDonald. Came the northern passage and had strong SW and NW gales; lost jibboom.
Bark Crown Jewel (Br), Corning, Cardiff, 39 days, with railway iron, to order—vessel to James W Elwell & Co. Came the middle passage, and had light variable winds and calms. Jan 14, lat 34 03, lon 38, saw ship New Fama, steering north.
Bark E H Duval (Br), Cook, Shields and the Downs, 42 days, with mdse, to Boyd & Hincken. Came the Southern passage, and had light winds and fine weather.
Bark Gazelle (of New Haven), Black, Demerara 20 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Jan 29, lat 35 20, lon 74 10, spoke schr Clarabella, from ——, bound south. Sailed in company, schr Hortensia, for New York. Left, brig E Thompson, for New Haven next day; schr Annie Whiting, for New York in 6 days.
Bark Stampede (Br), Gilkey, Havana, 19 days, with sugar, to James E Ward & Co. Had strong NW and NE winds; been 9 days north of Hatteras; sailed in company bark J E Holbrook, for New York.
Bark Alaska, Potter, New Orleans, 17 days, with mdse, to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Had NW and NE winds the whole passage; been eight days north of Hatteras.
Brig S P Smith (of Bangor), Dodge, Messina 63 days, with fruit, to John E Develin—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Dec 19; had fine weather; Jan 20, lat 24 N, lon 65 W, spoke bark Emily Lowther, from Liverpool for New York; no date, lat 21 N, lon 20 W, passed the stern half of a vessel apparently a long time in that condition.
Brig Nile (Br), Tuthill, Para, 25 days, with rubber and nuts, to C Ludman & Co—vessel to B J Wenberg. First part of passage heavy weather, latter part moderate; 4 days north of Hatteras; Jan 30, off Chincoteague, saw a vessel's spars standing above water.
Brig La Creole (Dutch), Spalckhaver, Curacoa, 20 days, with hides, skins, &c, to Dovale & Co. Jan 23, lat 34, lon 71 15, saw the Gamma, from East Machias, bound south; sailed in company brig David Bugbee, for Boston.
Brig Favorite (of New Haven), Duell, Port Spain 30 days, with molasses and cocoa, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 16 days north of Hatteras, with constant E and NE gales.
Brig Isola (of Castine), Snowman, Aux Cayes, 33 days, with logwood to Morrison & Burtow—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had strong NE and NW winds the whole passage; been 17 days north of Hatteras; was 11 days beating through the passage, and 6 days from the east end of Cuba to Hatteras, by the old Bahama channel; Jan 25, Hans Jameson, seaman, aged 22 years, was knocked overboard while reefing the mainsail and was drowned; Jan 20, off Hatteras spoke schr Arthramalo, from Portland for Savannah.
Brig Hattie (of Boston), Sawyer, Black River, Ja, 25 days, with logwood, to G Wessels—vessel to master. Had N and NE winds the whole passage, 8 days N of Hatteras.
Brig Antelope, Trumbull, Havana, 11 days, with sugar to F Talbott & Co. Had moderate weather. Jan 24, lat 23, lon 29 40, spoke schr Mable Staples, from New Orleans for New York.
Brig Adar (Aus), Weber, Matanzas, 9 days, with sugar and molasses, to Miller & Bastian—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Had S and SE winds, with much rain.
Brig Clarabelle (of Foolsboro, Me), Tracey, Trinidad, 25 days, with sugar, to Miller & Houghton. Had N and NE winds the entire passage; been 9 days north of Hatteras; left in port, brig L Warren, schrs Sally M and H M Stockholm, discharging.
Brig T H A Pitt (Br), Smith, Bermuda, 8½ days, with cocoa nuts and one passenger, to Middleton & Co.
Brig Sarah Gilmore (of Stockton), Clifford, Galveston, 20 days, with beef, to C H Mallory & Co—vessel to R P Buck & Co. Had moderate weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Helen A Bowen, Alexander, Para 31 days, with rubber to Burdett & Pond—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had strong NE gales up to Hatteras, thence heavy NW and NE gales; been 16 days N of the Cape.
Schr David Crowell (of Beverly), Low, Point-a-Pitre, Guad 13 days, with sugar to Henry Snow & Sons—vessel to master. Had fine weather; left no vessels.
Schr Mary S Lunt (Br), Simmons, Arroyo, PR, 14 days, with oranges and 4 passengers, to Dollner, Potter & Co. Had very light winds and calms for the first week out; since light variable winds from NE to NW, accompanied with rain squalls; Jan 26, lat 29, lon 77 12, exchanged signals with brig G B Brown; 29th, lat 35 03, lon 74 15, schr Beazie Morris; 31st, off the Capes of Delaware, schr Edward, Burnett, from Ponce, PR, for New York.
Schr Hattie E Smith (of Newburyport), Brown, Mayaguez, PR, 10 days, with oranges, to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B J Wenberg. Been 5 days N of Hatteras.
Schr Maria Leach, (of Provincetown) Newton Mayaquez, P R, 17 days, with oranges, to I & T Pearsall—vessel to B I Wenberg, had moderate northerly winds and calms, been five days north of Hatteras.
Schr Frank Jameson (of Rockland), Jameson, Aux Cayes, 20 days, with logwood and coffee, to Kunhardt & Co. Had moderate weather; been 4 days north of Hatteras. Jan 30, lat 37 38, lon 73 38, saw schr A F Ames, bound south. Sailed in company schr Village Belle for New York.
Schr O H Eaton (of Calais), Shackford, Kingston, Ja, 20 days, with logwood and coffee, to A H Solomon & Co. Had calms and moderate northerly winds the whole passage; 3 days north of Hatteras; Jan 25, lat 37, lon 75, spoke bark J E Holbrook, from Havana.
Schr Vrale (of Brighton NJ), Mason, Matanzas, 22 days, with melado to P V King & Co—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Been 12 days N of Hatteras with heavy weather; split sails &c.
Schr L A Van Brunt (of Brookhaven), Tooker, Indianola 23 days, via Hampton Roads Jan 29, with cotton and wool to Evans, Ball & Co—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with strong N and NE gales; left Hampton Roads in company with about 100 sail of vessels.
Schr Eugene, Duker, Jacksonville 10 days, with lumber, to Alsop & Clark. Had light winds and fine weather.
Schr Maid of the Mist, Smith, Jacksonville for New London, 9 days, with lumber to Master. Been 5 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Lilly, Hughes, Charleston, 16 days, via Fortress Monroe, Jan 29, with cotton, &c, to Evans, Ball & Co. Been 10 days north of Hatteras with heavy NE and NW winds.
Schr Gen Banks, Woodbury, Bucksville, SC, 20 days, with lumber, to Jonathan Bearse—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Been 16 days north of Hatteras, with strong head winds.
Schr Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, SC, 11 days, with cotton and naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co. Had heavy weather; been 8 days north of Hatteras.
Schr S Castner, Jr, Robinson, Wilmington, NC, 10 days, with naval stores, to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan 23, in heavy northerly blow, lost part of deck load of naval stores.
Schr John Williams, Wilmington, N C, 13 days, with naval stores, to E S Powell. Been 11 days north of Hatteras, with N and NE winds.
Schr Henry Middleton, Brower, Beaufort, NC, 10 days, with naval stores, to Thomas & Holmes.
Schr F Merwin, Bearce, Wilmington, NC, 10 days, with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Had N and NE winds.
Schr Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N C, 21 days, with naval stores and cotton, to W K Inman. Had heavy N and NE winds the entire passage.
Schr S B Wheeler, Boyd, Wilmington, N C, 14 days, with naval stores to E L Powell.
Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to Z Mills.
Schr J Lindsay, Nason, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Ann Amelia, Burbank, Virginia.
Schr W M Grates, Conner, Virginia.
Schr John J Houseman, Catlin, Virginia.
Schr Mary L Compton, Rogers, Virginia.
Schr M Rogers, Greenleaf, Virginia.
Schr Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.
Schr Martha J Granger, Hawkins, Virginia.
Schr William Henry, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr M E Higgins, Priest, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Maxson Rogers, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr Forest Home, Woodin, Virginia.
Schr M W Griffin, Griffin, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Quinnipia, Hardy, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr Commerce, Morgan, Virginia.
Schr H H Clarke, Williams, Virginia.
Schr Martha T Pike, Howard, Baltimore.
Schr A C Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore.
Schr S W Bunnell, Bunnell, Baltimore.
Schr Hazleton, Thomas, Baltimore.
Schr E F Prindell, Williams, Baltimore.
Schr J Kienzel, Steelman, Virginia.
Schr A S Wiley, Rich, Virginia, for Boston.
Schr Crown Point, Dixon, Baltimore.
Schr Emma Bacon, Bearce, Baltimore for Boston.
Schr Oaks Ames, Edmonds, Baltimore.
Schr J H Fitzpatrick, Smith, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr S Morgan, Van Cliff, Baltimore.
Schr Ella L Trepether, Emmons, Baltimore.
Schr A P Cranmer, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York with mdse and passengers, to J F Ames.

BOUND EAST.

Schr G H Hoyt, Grammer, Virginia for Fairhaven.
Schr Barracouta, Cook, Baltimore for Boston, having been detained repairing damages received in the collision off Sandy Hook, Jan 14, with the steamship Manhattan.
Schr S Ricker, Ricker, New York for Goose Island.

SAILED.

Steamships Russia, and Holland, Liverpool; Tybee, St Domingo.

Wind at sunset SW, light.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP PONTIAC, Skilling, from Liverpool for Boston, ashore north of Cape Lookout, is stated in a despatch dated Jan 31 to be lying easy, with a fair prospect of saving cargo. The Coast Wrecking Co have despatched their steamer A Winants with a large force of men from this port to her assistance.

SHIP SOUTHERN RIGHTS, Weymouth, at Savannah from Liverpool, has an entire crew of colored men, one of whom was taken sick shortly after leaving Liverpool and died in a few days; two more of the crew followed, making three in all who died during the voyage. On her arrival at Tybee three more were on the sick list, but these have been removed from the vessel to the Pest House, where it is thought they will recover. Dr Habersham reports the disease as smallpox, and has had the ship thoroughly fumigated and quarantined, subject to his orders.

BARK CENTAUR (Br), Williams, from Liverpool for New York, before reported at St Thomas in distress, was still discharging on the 16th ult.

BARK ROSINA, from Bordeaux, at Moriches, before reported breaking up, is being discharged rapidly. The vessel leaks badly, but Capt Merritt thinks he will succeed in saving her, as well as the cargo.

BARK WOODLAND (Br), Titus, from Montevideo for New York, which put into St Thomas in distress, was repairing Jan 18, and would carry forward her cargo.

BARK SAVANNAH, Scaife, from Sombrero for Philadelphia, with guano, before reported put into St Thomas 14th ult leaky, will send on part of her cargo by some vessel and take the remainder when she proceeds after repairing.

BARK PAWNEE, which went ashore near Galveston some weeks since, has (Jan 25) a steam pump on board, and a diver is at work endeavoring to close some of the leaks. The prospect of getting the vessel afloat is deemed good by parties engaged in the undertaking.

BRIG EDNA (Br), McConney, from St Lucia of and for Liverpool, NS, which put into St Thomas 10th ult leaky, had also lost her rudder head and maintopmast, sail and rigging. She had only part of cargo of molasses.

BRIG NELLIE CLIFFORD, Littlefield, from St Mary's, Ga, for New York, put into Savannah 1st inst leaking.

BRIG E F DUNBAR—Capt Ellis, of schr Joseph Segar, at Holmes' Hole from Belize, Hon, reports experienced heavy weather, with NE winds, the entire passage; Jan 22, lat 31 55, lon 76 05, fell in with brig E F Dunbar (of Stampport), Nickels, from Georgetown, SC, for Cardenas (before reported abandoned), full of water, having been run down same day by an unknown bark-rigged steamer, the steamer passing on without taking any notice of the brig. The Joseph Segar took off the crew (11 in number), with a part of the sails, blocks, rigging and boat, and brought them to port.

SCHR CLIFFORD, from St Jago for Jamaica, before reported lost, was wrecked on the 6th ult off Ocho Rios, three miles from shore. Efforts were being made to save as much cargo as possible.

SCHR OCEAN STAR, from New York of and for Rockland, with corn, was abandoned 30th ult, at 2 PM, in a sinking condition, when 7 miles from Nauset light. The crew were saved.

SCHR NEW ZEALAND (of Deer Isle), previously reported sunk near Sabin's Point, RI, was raised on Monday night by the American Steamboat Co and towed to Providence. She was to commence discharging immediately.

HAVANA, Feb 1—The schr Agnes arrived at Cardenas yesterday, having on board the crew of the British bark Falkland, from Pensacola, which was lost at Salt Keys.

SAVANNAH, Feb 1—A U S revenue cutter will proceed with a light to the ship Omaha to-morrow.

Miscellaneous.

We are indebted to R W Albert, the obliging and attentive purser of the steamship Morro Castle, from Havana, for extremely forwarding our files and despatches.

Wm Hathaway, Jr, the attentive purser of the steamship San Salvador, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

The purser of the steamship Montgomery, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

BOSTON, Feb 1—The Cunard steamship Batavia is undergoing necessary repairs to her propeller, and will probably be ready to leave for New York to-morrow.

Spoken.

Bark Trafalgar (Br), from Rio Janeiro for New Orleans, Dec 12, lat 23 07 S, lon 54.
Schr Hattie Lyons, from New Orleans for Boston, no date, &c (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

Foreign Ports.

ADEN, Jan 28—Sailed, bark Wild Gazelle, Pond, New York via Zanzibar.

BERMUDA, Jan 17—Sailed, bark Caroline Lamont, Bowker (from Greenock), Baltimore; brigs La Caverino (Br), Doherty (from Aux Cayes), New York; E S Twisden, Chase (not Sawyer), (from Boston, having repaired), Cape Town, CGH.

CAYENNE, Dec 19—Arrived, schr Isaac Rich, Bryant, Salem (and sailed 24th for Surinam).
Sailed Dec 31, schr Juno, Keene, Salem.

CARDENAS, Jan 24—Arrived, brig B Young, Fry, Florida; schrs Catharine W May, Endsor, Matanzas; Starlight, Blatchford, St Stephen, NB; Angie Amsbury, Jones, St John, NB; 25th, brigs Emma, Carlton, and Daphne, Fountain, New York; 26th, bark H A Blanchard, Hardy, St John, NB; schr Jonathan May, Neal, Philadelphia.
Sailed 24th, brigs Emily Waters (Br), Riffen, and Panama (Br), Edgett, north of Cape Hatteras; schr Carrie Douglass (Br), New York; 25th, brigs Greenough (Br), Munroe, do; 25th, James Packer, Phelan, north of Hatteras; Paco (Sp), Bosh, Charleston; schr Florence Newell, Fennimore, north of Hatteras.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 25—Arrived, barks Eliza White, Mahoney, New York; Fannie, Clapp, Newport; Clotilde, Miller, Boston; Alice Tarlton (Dutch), Conner, do; Nashwank (Br), LeBlanc, Barbados; M B Almon (Br), Townsend, Sydney; brigs Jessie Rhynas, Hall, Boston; Fannie Lincoln, Small, Martinique.
Sailed 25th, brig Capella (Br), Newcomb, New York.

FAJARDO, PR, Jan 10—In port bark Minnie (Br), Stewart, for Charleston.

HAVANA, Jan 25—Arrived, brig Wm Welsh, Snow, Philadelphia; 26th, bark Atlanta, Ricker, Mariel (and cleared 27th for Galveston); brig Nellie Ware, Ware, New York; 27th, bark T R Welden, Colson, do; brig Anita Owen, Pettengill, Hull, E; schr Robert Palmer, Daboll, New York.
Sailed 25th, bark Elba, Peterson, New York; brig Long Reach, Harden, Pensacola; 26th, steamer Jose (Sp), Albizari, New Orleans; barks Biencatora (Sp), Stewart, do; Tio y Sobrino (Sp), Renterid, Galveston; brig L W Eaton, Ross, Matanzas; 27th, steamships Cleopatra, Phillips, and Zodiac, Nickerson, New York; brig Somerset (Br), McBride, do via Matanzas.
Cleared 26th, schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, Matanzas; 27th, bark Elvira (Sp), Oliver, Charleston; brig Geo E Dale, Pierce, Cardenas; schr H Curtis, Curtis, Matanzas.

KINGSTON, Ja, Jan 8—Arrived, schr Florence J Lockwood, St John, St Thomas (not New York, as reported some days since), and sailed 10th for New York via Old Harbor; 21st, steamship Dacia (Br), Powell, last from Holland Bay.
Sailed, Jan 14, brigs Susie J Strout, Hardman, and Lucilda (Br), Atkinson, via Old Harbor; Madonna, Jordan, do via do.
In port Jan 19, ship Bonaventura (Br), for New Orleans; brigs Day Spring (Br), for Philadelphia via Cuba (is also reported to have sailed 12th for P); Henry Trowbridge, Bensley, from Charleston, arrived 15th, disg; Cosmos, from St Stephens, N B, arrived 17th, do; schrs Mattie T Taber, from Salt River, Ga, arrived 15th, for New York; Addie Osborne, for New York; A Tibbets, for do; Abbie H Brown, disg.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 31—Arrived, ship Grahams Polly, Burgess, New York; bark Sarah, Atkins, Charleston.

MATANZAS, Jan 24—Arrived, brig Samuel W Merrick, Lippincott, Philadelphia; schrs Addie Ryerson, Houghton, St John, NB; Ruth H Baker, Loring, Philadelphia; Trade Wind, Outten, Savannah; 25th, barks Acacia, Robinson, Boston; H D Slover, Fierce, New York; brigs Helen O Phinney, Boyd, and S V Nichols, Chase, do; schr Jonas Smith, Hodgkinson, do; 26th, bark New York, Ray, do; brigs D G Chapman, Knight, Baltimore; Sussex (Br), Beck, Wilmington; Abbie Clifford, Clifford, Newport, W.
Sailed 24th, brigs J Bickmore, Henley, New York; Wenonah, Stone, north of Hatteras; 25th, Florence (Br), Saunders, New York; schr Dearborn, Cedar Keys; 26th, brigs Torrent, Tibbetts, New York; Joseph Clark, do; Cleo, Cabelt, Philadelphia.

ST THOMAS, Jan 18—In port bark Woodland (Br), Titus, from Montevideo for New York, repg (see Disasters).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 31—Arrived, schrs M W Drew, Carter, Jacksonville; Finback, Graham, and T D Baker, Freeman, Tangier, Va.
Cleared—Steamship Batavia (Br), Billinge, Liverpool via New York.
Sailed—From the Roads, ship Nonantum; bark Warren Hallett.
Feb 1—Arrived, bark Lidskjalf (Nor), Knudson, Cardiff; schr Joseph Segar, Ellis, Belize, Hon.

BALTIMORE, Jan 31—Arrived, steamship George Appold, Howes, Boston; brig Geo Latimer, Knight, Fajardo, PR; schrs Alex Young, Young, New Orleans; Sophia, Bunker, Portland; Sunbeam, Bunker, Calais; James L Maloy, Russell, New York.
Cleared—Steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Boston; brig Addie Hale, Sheppard, Havana.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Jan 25—Arrived, schr Hattie, McIntyre, New York.
25th—Cleared, schr Sea Dog, Allen, New York.
27th—In port bark Eos (Nor), unc.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb 1—In port, mostly laid up for the remainder of the season, the following vessels:—Brig Allston, from Bangor; schrs Burmah and Addie L Cutler, from do; Governor, from Sedgwick; James H Moore, from Boston; H B Newton, from Albany; Fannie G Warner, from Haddam; E F Meany, from Portland, Ct; Mary Tice, from Bristol, Pa; James, from New Brunswick; T C Lyman, from New Haven; Elm City, from Newburg; Gloucester, from New Haven; Brandywine, from Jersey City; Little David, from Brooklyn, and others unknown.

CHARLESTON, Jan 29—Arrived, ship Kate Troop, Crocker, St John, NB, via Eastport.
Sailed—Schr Daylight, McFadden, Barcelona.
Feb 1—Arrived, schr F P Frye, Cardenas. In the offing, steamship North Point, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 1—Passed in, barks Mindora, Barclay, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore; Ophelia M Hume, Mitchell, New Orleans for do.
Also passed in—Barks Hochalega, from Liverpool for Baltimore; Georgiana, from Hartlepool for do; brigs Harry, Matanzas for do; Marion, West Indies for do; Althea, England for do.
Passed out—Bark Pembroke, for Porto Rico; brig Cecil, for Matanzas; Arved, for Cork.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 31—Arrived, schr S E Sawyer, Cushing, Fortune Bay, NF, for New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 30, PM—Sailed, schr Mary Ella.
Returned—Schr Frank M Freeman.
Passed by—U S sloop-of-war Tuscarora, from Key West for Portsmouth; brig Deborah Soule, Soule, Havana for Boston.
31st, 9 AM—Arrived, schrs Joseph Segar, Ellis, Belize, Honduras, for Boston; Kedron (Br), Bettes, New York for Halifax, NS; Rebecca Florence, Rich, Rockport, Me, for Washington, DC.
The lower part of the harbor clear of ice.

JAMESTOWN, RI, Jan 30—At Dutch Island harbor, schr M R Carlisle, Northrup, for Philadelphia or Baltimore as soon as weather moderates. Also in port, a three-masted schr, name unknown, loaded. Harbor full of ice.
At the wharf at Narragansett, schrs Ontario, and John Manlove, laid up. The Ontario is undergoing repairs, having new deck and deck frame, and new timbers, planksheer, &c.

KEY WEST, Jan 31—Arrived, steamship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston for New York (and proceeded).

MOBILE, Jan 25—Arrived, ship Chancellor, Patten, Liverpool.
Cleared—Ship Iris (Br), Curry, Liverpool.
27th—Arrived, bark Magnet (Br), Brown, Havana; brig Martha, Cassidy, Boston.
Cleared—Brig J M Wiswell, Providence.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 27—Arrived, ships Assam Valley, Roberts, Liverpool; Aaron Brown, Gordon, Rio Janeiro; barks Anna Walsh, Coombs, Marseilles; Gusta Helena, Johnson, Cardiff; brig Lucy W Snow, Hall, Rockland.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 27—Arrived steamship Liberty, Reed, Baltimore via Havana; ships Athens, Carter, and Lake Ontario, Berason, Liverpool.
Sailed—Barks Bellevue, Countess Duchatel, Moss Rose and Sunrise; brig Glendale; schrs Helen A Hoyt and John H French.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Jan 27—Arrived, brig Glide, Dudney, Rio Janeiro; schr Wm Fisher, Lyman, Ruatan.

NEWBERN, Jan 31—Arrived, steamship Ellen S Terry, Bearse, New York.

NEWPORT, Jan 30, PM—Arrived, brig Clara (Br), McIvor, Muggins, NS, for Bridgeport; schr Virginia, Small, Portland for New York.

NEW LONDON, Jan 30—Sailed, schrs Cetacean, Hamilton, and B S Wright, Virginia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 31—Arrived, Steamships Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana; Norman, Nickerson.
Cleared—Bark Narragansett, Hamlen, New Orleans; brig Juliet Clark, Moore, Trinidad; schrs B F King (Br), Wilkie, Liverpool via Newcastle, Del; Ringdove, Swain, Ponce, PR.
LEWES, Jan 31—10 AM—A heavy fog covers everything this morning. No movement of vessels noted in the harbor.
PM—Captain Chambers, of the America, reports the ice very heavy up the bay. Brought down the bark Joseph Exton and the schr Corniton; both anchored off the harbor. The Cope reports arrived to-day, barks Annie McAdam, from Hamburg; Hermelson, for Liverpool, and King Bird, for Boston. Also, brig Rio, for Havana. Arrived to-day, schr A L Lockwood (not the Florence J Lockwood), 21 days from Jamaica. Wind SW. Raining hard. Dense fog. Thermometer 44.
Feb 1—Arrived, steamer Pelican, from New York.
In port—Schrs David Curry, from Orient, LI, for Charleston; Yankee Doodle, from New York for Richmond; J H Stickney, from Jacksonville for Boston; Sardinian, from Richmond for do; Oliver Ames, from Baltimore for Providence.

PORTLAND, Jan 31—Arrived, bark James Duncan, Taddie, Batavia.
Cleared—Brig Rio Grande, McLellan, Cardenas.
Feb 1—Arrived, steamship Peruvian, Smith, Liverpool via Londonderry.

RICHMOND, Jan 30—Arrived, steamships Geo B Upton, Roberts, and Wyanoke, Bourne, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 1—Sailed, steamship America, for Yokohama and Hong Kong; ships Ericsson, Kelly, Liverpool; Richard Busteed, Kingman, Callao; bark Cazique (Br), Decent, do.

SAVANNAH, Jan 29—Arrived, schr Ella Brown, Robinson, New York.
31st—Arrived, steamships Tonawanda, Philadelphia; San Jacinto, Atkins, and Huntsville, Crowell, New York; brig S P Brown, Greenport.
Sailed—Steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York.
Feb 1—Arrived, steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, New York; bark Tidal Wave, Yarmouth; brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, St Mary's for New York; schrs Helen M Condon, Freeport; Othello, Portland. Also brig Warren Sawyer, and schr C T Neal.
Cleared—Brig Lije Houghton, Morton, Liverpool; schr Lucy Orcutt (from Darien), Philadelphia.

SALEM, Jan 31—Arrived, schrs Daniel Webster, Powers, Cayenne; Corvo, Babbidge, Elizabethport.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 29—Cleared, schr Ben, Davis, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE DRAWING AT HAMILTON, OHIO.

(GUARANTEED BY THE BEST MEN IN OHIO.)

AN ELEGANT OPERA HOUSE AND $40,000 IN CASH PRIZES.

To be DRAWN FEBRUARY 22, 1871.

Positively no Postponement.

The First and Capital Prize, consisting of the magnificent Opera House Building, which has been appraised by the Probate Judge and Auditor of Butler county...$110,000
1 cash prize at $20,000..........20,000
1 cash prize at $5,000..........5,000
5 cash prizes at $1,000..........5,000
8 cash prizes at $500..........4,000
60 cash prizes at $100..........6,000

76 prizes..........$150,000

The whole enterprise will be divided into 50,000 shares or tickets of $5 each, which can be obtained from the Opera House Commissioners, at Hamilton, Ohio, or at the Commissioners' office, 1,217 Broadway, New York city, or to P. C. DEVLIN, No. 2 Wall street.

References to any bank in Hamilton, Dayton and Cincinnati, or to the First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

And the following letter will speak for itself:—

OFFICE OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, HAMILTON, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1871.

The Commissioners in charge of the "Opera House Drawing" are gentlemen well known in the community for financial responsibility and good moral character. We have full faith that they will manage the drawing fairly, and that all prizes will be honestly and impartially distributed. Yours truly,
JOHN S. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA SKIRT,
NOW READY.
761 BROADWAY.

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HOLDEN'S IMPEACHMENT.

Opening Day of the Governor's Trial.

Large Crowd of Spectators in the Senate—Sketch of the Court of Impeachment—A Flaw Discovered in the Eighth Article—Sharp Legal Debate—Time Asked by the Defence Until Thursday—Adjournment to Wednesday.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 30, 1871.

The impeachment trial of Governor Holden formally commenced to-day, though but little, or it might be said absolutely nothing, was done. The greatest interest existed among the community in the case, and large numbers had arrived by the morning trains to witness the opening of this remarkable trial.

THE COURT.

At twelve M. precisely, according to order, the Court of Impeachment met. The lobbies and galleries were thronged by a large and highly interested crowd of spectators. A number of white ladies and gentlemen graced the gallery immediately confronting the chair, while the flanking galleries were thronged with whites and negroes. On the right or radical side of the house the latter race also predominated, and in their lowering countenances could be easily discerned a marked disapproval of the impending proceedings. Mr. Chief Justice Pearson took his seat in the President's chair with a clean shaved face, a keen eye and a self-confident air. On the left of the chair were seated the counsel for the prosecution, with the managers immediately in their rear, while to the right of the chair were seated the Governor's counsel, only three in number, two being absent.

A FLAW IN THE EIGHTH ARTICLE.

The proceedings opened by the discovery of a flaw in the eight article of impeachment and on the part of the House of Representatives. Mr. Sparrow, chairman of the managers, offered the following:—

It is ordered by the House of Representatives that the Board of Managers of the impeachment of Governor W. W. Holden, of the State of North Carolina, ask leave of the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment to allow the House of Representatives to amend the article eighth, of impeachment, heretofore exhibited by them against the said William W. Holden, Governor as aforesaid, and now pending before the Senate sitting as said Court, by striking out the name of "Richard T. Berry" wherever it occurs in said article, and inserting instead thereof the name "John B. Neathery," and that the said managers be, and are hereby authorized to make such amendment if the Senate sitting as such Court shall so allow.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE DEBATE.

The counsel for the defence objected to this, but agreed it would be legal and valid for the managers to withdraw their entire set of articles and substitute others in their place. The prosecution contended, through Governor Graham, quoting several high authorities to sustain him, that the Court of Impeachment had ample power to make the amendment proposed. It was not bound by any practice in common law, but it was fully competent to make the change. Against this the defence raised the objection that the Senate or Court of Impeachment had no power to amend or make an article of impeachment; that was altogether the province of the House, as it was of a grand jury to make indictments. The prosecution then, through Governor Bragg, came back again with the simple statement that the House of Representatives had virtually adopted another article of impeachment, as shown by the resolution or request presented. The difference in the new and the old article would only exist in the change of a name, and if the House had a right to make another article it was competent for the Court to grant their request. The Chief Justice announced it was competent to make the desired change, which was allowed by the vote of the Senate. Mr. McCorkle, for the defence, then arose and said that the change just made in the eighth article would

MATERIALLY ALTER THE ANSWER

of the Governor, as the allegations therein were rebutted on the article as it stood. He contended that it would now be unjust to force them into a trial upon such an answer, and asked time until Thursday to file an answer to the eighth article. Mr. Sparrow, for the managers, was willing to allow the defence time until Wednesday, but objected to a further extension of time. An amendment was then offered fixing the time for the respondent to file his answer on Thursday—upon which the yeas and nays were called, resulting in 19 yeas and 27 nays. This is the first vote taken at the trial of Governor Holden, but is no indication of future votes. The order asked by the managers making Wednesday the time to file the response was then adopted, after which the Court of Impeachment adjourned until that day.

THE TERMS OF OFFICE OF NOTARIES.—It is important that notaries throughout the State should understand their term of office. The applications at the Executive Chamber show that, in many instances, they do not. All the notaries appointed in the year 1869 hold office till the 30th of March of this year. Notaries appointed at this session do not begin their term of office until the 30th of March next. The notaries appointed by the Governor during the recess, under the act of last year, providing for an additional number, will, if they have been confirmed by the Senate, hold office from the time of their original appointment by the Governor till the 30th of March, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICES.

EDICT.—In Order to Charles Dermer, of Magdeburg, or to his surviving legitimate children—By the K. K. Municipal Delegated District Court of the interior city of Vienna it is made known hereby as follows:—to Charles Dermer, a native of Magdeburg, resident in the year 1857 at Bahl'ax, whose residence since that time is unknown, and, in case of his decease having taken place in the meantime, to his surviving legitimate children, it is hereby made known that one of the former Elizabeth Dermer, deceased in this town on the 1st of November, 1861, formerly cantatrice and pensionary of the ducal opera at Brunswick, bequeathed by her last will and testament, dated Vienna, December 11, 1859, and published November 8, 1861, to him, or, in case of his previous decease, to his surviving legitimate children, one-third of her property not left to legatees, and that in case that none of them should establish his claim in this court within one year from the day of her decease another repartition of the interest accrued of their portion should be made, while in case that no establishment of their claims should take place within ten years another repartition of the portion itself should be made.

Charles Dermer, or, in case of his decease, his surviving legitimate children, are ordered, therefore, to establish their claim on the part of the children, with the proofs of their legitimate issue, before the 1st of May, 1871, in this court, or before Dr. Rapp, of Vienna, executor of the will and trustee appointed for them, the more so as in default of such an establishment of claim it will be proceeded in the way prescribed by the will.

VIENNA, July 9, 1870.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Henry J. Cullen and Henry A. Mott, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Gotilda Smith, deceased, plaintiffs, against William E. Smith and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 23d day of December, 1870, and the order modifying the same, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1871, I, the subscriber, the referee named in said judgment, will expose to sale at public auction, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New York, through Roberts & Merritt, real estate auctioneers, the premises known as No. 57 Broadway, in the city of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at a point on the east side of Broadway, distant one hundred and twenty-three feet and four inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of Fourth street with the easterly line of Broadway; thence easterly and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street, one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Broadway, twenty-five feet; thence westerly, and parallel with the northerly line of Fourth street, one hundred and thirty-seven feet and six inches to the easterly line of Broadway; and thence southerly, along the easterly line of Broadway to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed by Jonathan I. Coddington and wife to Gotilda Smith, by deed dated March 30, 1857, and recorded in the Register's office in the city of New York, on the first day of March, 1857, in the liber 1501 of conveyances, at page 326.

J. W. EDDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated New York, January 30, 1871.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, 8h or Wood, English, German, French, Latin, Spanish. Private lessons, day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy practically taught.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 756 BROADWAY.—Private instruction, day and evening. Bookkeeping, Spencerian Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Mathematics and English branches. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator.

AT FAIRE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED 1850, 62 Bowery.—Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Spelling, Grammar, Language. In strictly private rooms. 12 Weeks' Lessons, $20; day and evening. Ladies' department.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts, healthy location. Terms reasonable. Address ALPHEUS WHITTLAW.

CLOTHING.

A LARGE ORDER.—$75,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF Clothing Cassets, Satins, wanted, for the Western and California trade. Dealers and gents wishing to dispose of the above articles in a fair and honest dealer, at a fair cash price, the best place to call on or address is Mr. MINTZ, 67 Allen st. Also a genuine Joint Twenty-cents Lottery Ticket attached by New Haven.

AT—17 M. MARKS, 605 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Tenth street, sole agent for Lewis' store, 25 Sixth avenue, opposite Astor place, Ladies and gentlemen will be delighted at the prices M. Marks gives for Cast-off Clothing, Aurora, Cheapside, Fourth ave. Jackson, The best you can do is please to call. Ladies' or gents' cast-off clothing purchased at short notice. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. Note, exact address, 605 Sixth avenue, near 21st st.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos; business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—So habla Español bien.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought; Pawnbroker's Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLF'S, 836 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city, any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

A.—A.—AT—7—3—5,—$75,000.—LOANS TO ANY amount on Diamonds, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought; utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 357 AND 359 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO., AUCTIONEERS—460 BROADWAY.—CASH ADVANCES MADE ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, BRONZES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND ANTIQUES.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?—CALL AT L. BERNARD & CO.'S, 403 Sixth avenue. Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods, or the same bought.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

LOTTERIES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, JANUARY 27, 1871.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
1	$2500	2961	$400	7681	$250	12600	$250	17230	$250
93	250	3026	250	7877	250	12620	250	17321	250
118	250	3056	250	7945	250	12634	250	17365	250
119	1000	3072	250	7955	250	12634	250	17392	250
253	250	4021	250	7971	250	12680	250	17405	250
259	250	4030	250	7988	250	12 66	250	17416	250
305	250	4069	250	7 91	1000	12855	250	174 2	250
373	250	4171	250	8090	250	12859	250	17522	250
387	250	4185	250	8013	250	12 47	250	17595	250
829	250	4248	250	8163	250	14015	250	17610	250
351	250	4325	250	8175	250	13214	250	17621	250
368	250	4376	250	8189	250	13040	250	17650	250
405	250	4392	50	8277	250	13192	250	17756	250
427	250	4402	250	8214	250	13157	250	17815	250
470	250	4469	250	8294	250	13 51	250	178 5	250
479	250	4411	50	8774	50	15417	2 0	17927	250
533	250	4455	250	8350	250	13242	250	18040	250
618	500	4563	250	8371	250	13267	250	18121	250
752	250	4571	250	8557	250	13277	250	18156	250
865	250	4588	250	8 25	250	13334	250	18219	250
823	250	4023	250	8743	250	13442	250	18122	250
844	250	4650	250	8765	100	13347	250	18283	250
876	250	4654	250	8809	250	13608	250	18254	250
905	250	4647	250	8725	250	13419	30000	18277	400
925	250	4679	250	8800	250	13470	400	18315	250
1047	250	4693	250	8954	250	13604	250	18319	250
1183	250	4723	250	8910	250	13 548	250	8355	250
1237	250	4745	250	8921	250	13760	250	18410	250
1327	250	4749	250	8973	250	13783	250	184 6	500
1351	500	4791	250	8978	1000	13792	250	184 5	250
1377	1000	4853	250	9000	250	13876	250	18480	250
1395	250	4883	50	9047	250	13954	250	18 5 0	250
1437	250	4905	50	9 71	250	13971	250	18551	250
1451	250	4922	250	9111	250	1 748	250	18 35	250
1527	250	4944	250	9128	250	14092	250	18 85	250
1561	250	5019	100	9173	250	14095	250	18918	250
1628	250	5027	250	919	2 0	1351	500	18 93	250
1662	250	5040	250	941	250	14 57	250	19023	250
1666	250	5090	500	9451	0	14571	500	192	250
1703	250	5201	250	9464	250	14648	250	19317	250
1793	250	5229	250	9537	250	14707	500	19 29	250
1799	250	5236	250	9734	250	14819	250	19 19	250
1819	250	5351	100	9812	250	14920	250	195 1	250
1821	250	5382	250	9 20	250	14 55	250	19 55	250
1899	250	5427	250	9861	250	14956	250	19019	500
1977	250	5444	250	9875	250	14970	250	19023	250
1 05	250	5615	250	9968	250	14 0	250	19381	250
1965	10000	5717	250	9992	250	4483	5000	19707	250
1989	250	5700	500	9993	250	14484	250	19711	250
1998	250	5794	250	10 47	400	14707	250	19713	250
2002	250	5805	250	10023	250	14832	400	19732	150
2077	250	5826	250	10119	250	14879	250	1 74	250
2101	250	5872	100	10178	250	1 56	250	19779	250
2102	400	6020	250	10230	250	1477	250	19837	250
2234	500	6 9	2 0	10 20	250	14653	250	19878	250
2 5	250	6027	250	10250	250	11 88	250	1944	250
2411	250	6 77	250	10312	250	146 1	250	19910	250
2213	250	6 9	250	10325	250	14785	250	1 936	250
2317	250	6114	250	10 45	250	14801	250	19948	250
2318	250	6141	250	10473	250	14857	250	20071	250
2325	250	6166	2 0	10494	250	14810	1000	20 6	250
2328	250	6271	250	10517	250	14850	250	20149	250
2356	250	6279	250	10574	250	14 18	250	2077	250
2379	250	6283	2 0	10576	250	15 02	250	20192	250
240	250	6275	250	10704	250	1 038	250	20202	500
2414	250	6289	400	10 15	250	150 8	250	20249	400
2437	250	6325	250	10719	250	15127	50	20262	250
2412	250	6527	250	10 02	250	15157	250	20271	250
2545	250	6295	250	10715	500	15255	50	20291	250
2608	250	6520	250	10 01	250	15 20	500	20 0	250
2530	250	6625	250	11258	250	15 75	250	20 80	250
2641	250	6 67	250	11 60	250	15 78	250	20 93	250
2579	250	6 68	1000	11098	250	15 53	250	20 29	250
2705	250	6897	250	11 25	250	15 95	250	20466	250
2710	50	6954	250	11077	250	157 3	250	20517	250
2757	250	6988	250	11026	250	1562	250	20521	250
2775	250	6995	250	11153	250	15337	250	20557	250
2 5	250	6 56	0	11240	250	15759	250	2059	250
2816	250	6973	400	11274	250	15 23	250	2 62	250
2839	250	69 0	250	11283	250	15318	250	20 20	250
2918	250	6944	250	11289	250	15371	250	20729	250
2921	250	7015	250	11456	250	15844	250	20 62	250
2 2	250	7016	250	11485	250	15 2	250	20716	250
3029	250	7055	400	11538	250	1589	1000	2 801	250
3149	250	7063	400	11 74	250	15957	250	2 814	250
3191	250	7105	250	11 57	250	15991	250	20974	400
3268	250	7153	250	1165	250	16021	250	2 2	250
3246	250	7181	250	11689	250	16 04	250	2 925	250
3257	250	7156	250	11 86	500	161 0	250	2 0	250
3281	100	7291	250	11264	250	6229	250	20 90	250
3323	250	7208	250	11344	250	16242	250	21 01	250
3319	250	7258	250	12 58	250	1342	250	1016	250
3354	250	7273	250	12152	250	13179	250	21067	250
3365	250	7271	250	12147	250	1365	250	21091	250
3345	250	7285	250	12 34	250	16879	250	21 05	250
3535	250	7422	250	12160	250	16711	100	21257	250
3366	2 0	7423	250	12174	250	16 54	500	21 57	500
3589	2 0	7165	250	12207	1000	16763	250	21207	250
3589	250	7175	250	1223	250	1625	250	213 5	250
3479	400	7297	250	12273	250	1684	250	213 4	3 0
3461	250	7291	250	12 0	250	1685	250	21145	250
3460	250	7330	250	12352	250	16 41	250	21512	250
3700	250	7370	250	12 24	250	16 20	250	21577	250
3513	250	7321	250	12475	250	16921	500	21 71	250
3 53	500	7325	250	12477	250	17005	250	21 71	250
3 2	250	7257	250	12415	250	1 051	250	21672	250
3477	250	7 3	250	12 7	250	17162	250	21715	250
3511	250	7355	250	12 75	250	17215	250	21755	250
3521	250	7370	250	12547	250	1 320	250	21 11	50
3124	250	7757	250	12559	250	17320	500	21699	250

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Approximations to the $100,000 Prize—Nos. 16,712 to 16,719, each	$500
Approximations to the $50,000 Prize—Nos. 16,711 to 16,713, each	200
Approximations to the $15,000 Prize—Nos. 5,761 to 5,770, each	200
Approximations to the $10,000 Prize—Nos. 1,931 to 1,940, each	200
Approximations to the $5,000 Prize—Nos. 21,711 to 21,720, each	200
Approximations to the second $5,000 Prize—Nos. 14,461 to 14,470, each	200

Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

BILLIARDS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—NOW IS YOUR time to buy first class Tables at W. H. GRIFFITH'S, 49 Vesey street. Orders by mail attended to.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 104 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Also manhood and youthful vigor restored. Office strictly private. Dr. HARRISON, 119 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 29 Centre street, near Chambers.

TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Ladies and gentlemen in trouble, private diseases cured inside forty-eight hours. Dr. FRANKLIN, 191 Bleecker street.

A CURE GUARANTEED—BY DR. AND MRS. WILLETT, at one interview. Their French Pills are invaluable. Elegant rooms before and during confinement. No 24 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT AND SURE RESULT FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always produce regular results, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience. Free range. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame ESTELLE, Professor of Midwifery, over 20 years' practice. Her invaluable French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, especially recommended in difficult cases, $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 182 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—Abortifacients are dangerous.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief, safe and sure. Notice—No pay until positively relieved. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Ambrose place, Lexington avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring attendance.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of midwifery, 28 years' practice, guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, either with or without medicine; private rooms for ladies requiring attendance. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, relieves all complaints. Patients from the country.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health, offers his services to the afflicted and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases. 24 years' practice enables him to make speedy and permanent cures.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS 25 years' unrivaled reputation, cannot fail to regulate ladies' female peculiarities, 5 to 10 days, electrically applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MRS. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Home provided. Advice and medicine, $5. Consultation free. 5 East Fourth street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WORKING THE PETROLEUM MINES OF SANTA ELENA, IN THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

VICE CONSULATE OF ECUADOR,
No. 7 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1871.

The government of Ecuador will receive proposals for leasing the lately discovered petroleum mines at Santa Elena, in that republic, upon the following conditions:—

The lease will be granted for a term of not less than ten and not exceeding fifty years, and the annual rental to be not less than $15,000 (four francs to the dollar), payable in advance, thirty days before the beginning of each year.

The lease will comprise only the mines of petroleum, and not those of coal, iron, sulphur or salt.

All the machinery, implements, tools, &c., for working said mines, and all the necessary building materials, will be admitted free of duty. The export duty on the petroleum and pitch will also be remitted.

The lease will terminate ipso facto on the non-payment of the annual stipulation, and the machinery, buildings and all materials belonging thereto will be forfeited to the government.

The undersigned will receive proposals, addressed to the government of Ecuador, until the 31st day of May, 1871, or the same may be forwarded direct to the Governor of Guayaquil.

The proposals will be opened on the 1st day of July, and the lease granted to the highest bidder, and the stipulated terms will take effect on the 25th of the same month.

The right is reserved on the part of the government to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for its interest to do so.

The mines are situated contiguous to the Pacific and very near the port of Ballenita, where the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company touch once a month.

The water wells are located at some distance from the mines.

The climate is exceedingly salubrious and healthy, and the mildness of its temperature renders it most desirable as a place of resort for invalids.

By order of his Excellency the Minister of Ecuador in the United States.

N. R. ANSADO,
Vice Consul, Attache of the Legation.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEER.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR:—

HONORABLE SIR—According to the instructions of your Excellency I have been to Santa Elena in order to survey the mines of petroleum which for many years have been known to exist there, and I am happy to be able to express the opinion that that portion of the coast will certainly become a centre of importance for mines, not only of petroleum, but also of sulphur, salt, iron and coal.

Petroleum is to be found in the country in very large quantities. On a surface of about four square leagues from the sulphurous springs of San Vicente to the seashore wells have been sunk and the bituminous matter obtained in a liquid state. Its consistence is not the same in the different wells. In some of them it is fluid like whale oil, in others it has the consistence of butter at ordinary temperature. At the upper part of many wells it can be seen in hard, compact masses, which probably have been formed by the evaporation of the fluid. This crude petroleum has a dark brownish color, which gets darker with the greater consistence of the oil. Only in one place, where it oozes from the bed of a dried stream, the bituminous matter has a greenish color.

Its smell is not disagreeable, which is generally the case with many of the American and especially the Canadian oils. The olfactory nerves do not need a ninety-six hours' acquaintance with its odors to become insensible to them.

As the inhabitants have neither the knowledge nor the implements required the works are very rude. Pits from ten to twelve feet deep are dug into the sand till clay is reached, and when the oil, which oozes from all sides, has filled them it is dipped out.

Near the wells are primitive furnaces, built with sun-dried clay, on which are open iron boilers. The bituminous matter is thrown into these vases and cooked until all the volatile products disappear and leave a thick pitch.

It is generally admitted that petroleum has been produced by the slow distillation at low temperatures from coal and other bituminous minerals. It is also acknowledged that it is found oftener stored in the fissures in the rocks, and most plentiful in those regions where the strata has been most disturbed, and where, as a consequence, the largest number of fissures occur.

As in the special case of Santa Elena, it is not admissible to suppose that petroleum has been formed in the upper sandy deposits. Its presence there can only be explained by the escape of the bituminous matter from the fissures in which it was contained under a powerful volcanic action, which, in certain places, has completely broken and disturbed the different strata. We may then perfectly admit that, although large quantities of oil are to be found in the sand, it is only the mere waste of the real springs.

Deeper sinking will, without any doubt, be very profitable and yield immense proportions of petroleum. For want of instruments I could not verify the fact and give material proof.

Their proximity to the sea is another advantage of these mines. While great difficulties have been encountered in the United States for the conveyance of the oil from the oil districts to the shipping ports here it may be conducted, at a very small expense, from the wells to the port of Santa Elena, by means of pipes, if the crude oil is exported. Although I should think that it would be more profitable to refine it at the place of production, but the advantage expressed remains the same.

By their extent, by the enormous quantity of petroleum that they contain, by the short distance which lies between them and the sea, these mines have a real value. Intelligent capitalists will promptly appreciate it, and works will soon be established.

By building refineries at Santa Elena enough kerosene might be produced for the use of the country and for the markets of the neighboring republics. I took with me some of the bituminous matter, which I shall analyze on my arrival at Quito, so as to know the exact proportion of the different matters contained in it. I shall have the honor of sending a special report to your Excellency upon the subject.

Having finished with the survey of the oil region, I went to the village of La Salina, where are established the salt pits. I also found there great wealth, but not developed.

Pits are dug in the sand, which are filled or the sea once a year, at the end of February, when it rises very high. When the water thus imprisoned in the pits is sufficiently condensed under the influence of the sun, the salt is deposited; but the workingmen do not collect it until the pits are completely dry. It would be preferable to collect it before, as the presence in the salt of sand and many other impure matters contained in solution by the water would be avoided. It would also be useful to send some cars for the transport of the salt.

As the surface of the ground thus covered by the sea once a year is very extensive, very many pits might be dug without great expense, and the production of salt largely increased.

Sulphur is to be found in abundance, but I do not think it possible to extract that mineral with profit, as the expense of transportation to the markets of Europe or the United States would be too great.

The hot springs of San Vicente, placed near a small volcano, contain sulphur and salt. There are several springs, having each a different temperature. One of the warmest has near the surface about 87 degrees Reaumur. Their might, perhaps, usefully be employed in rheumatism and certain cutaneous diseases.

In all the neighboring places of Santa Elena limestone is to be seen, which will be very useful for several purposes.

Iron and coal seem also to exist in different places. As I could only make a superficial survey, I am not able to express any opinion upon the richness of the deposits, but I met large quantities of red and brown peroxides of iron near the springs.

As regards coal, I have also seen evident signs of its existence. Not only a large portion of the country belongs to the carboniferous system, presenting sandstone, calcareous stone, shale, &c., but at the top of a mountain at about one leagues from Colonches I discovered veins a quarter of an inch thick.

Very likely thicker beds would be found by sinking a shaft. I am unfortunately not a miner, and I cannot, therefore, give directions as to render the price of coal obtained so much rich.

I am, however, perfectly satisfied that the sinking of shafts, intelligently directed, will show the presence of coal in more accessible places.

I, Honorable Sir, this report with the strong conviction that the performance of the country that I have had the honor of surveying, although short, will be found rich in minerals.

Permit me, Sir, to express the assurance of my respect and my devotion, I remain, Honorable Sir, your very obedient servant.

RAYMOND DE FEIGER, Engineer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK CITY OIL COMPANY,
115 Madison ave.
New York, Jan. 28, 1871.

N. B. ANSADO, Esq., Attache Legation of Ecuador:—

DEAR SIR—The samples of crude petroleum submitted to me for analysis, samples of products of Ecuador, I analyze consists of 1 kerosene that I have examined from Titusville and Newton. We sell very oil resembles so much that we have to contend with the atmosphere as it lies, for instance, all of its naphtha and most of its kerosene burning oil.

Highest kerosene naphtha	0.00
Highest kerosene or burning oil, or sun	0.15
Paraffine burning oil	0.40
Water and some oils	0.10
Fatty lubricating, similar to sperm oil and coke	0.05
Total	1.00

In the New York market at present paraffine lubricating oil is worth more than kerosene or burning oil.

Pennsylvania petroleum, taken from 400 to 500 feet below the surface of the earth, produces:—

Illuminating gas, about	0.05
Naphtha	0.15
Burning or kerosene oil	0.45
Paraffine or lubricating oil	0.05
Tar, coke, &c.	0.30
Total	1.00

By sinking wells into the earth where the geological structure warrants, we have a chance to find the Pennsylvania petroleum in better and more abundant quantities than in the same has been found. Yours, truly,

D. G. MELLET, Chemist,
115 Madison ave., New York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF BOWSTON AND Greene streets, NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, Saturday, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

200 barrels of prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head lined and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head lined and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of fine Salt, in barrels full head lined.
10,000 pounds of "prime med." Beans, in barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

7 RUTGERS PLACE.—AS PROFESSED FRENCH cook; private family or first class boarding house; good references.

13 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and desserts; is a good baker. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

25 PRINCE ST., BETWEEN ELIZABETH AND MOTT, top floor, front room.—A woman as good plain cook; first rate washer and ironer, and a first rate bread and biscuit maker; wishes a little girl to go along. Call for two days.

32 GREENWICH AV., REAR HOUSE.—TWO GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing. Unexceptionable city reference.

57 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, poultry and game, and baking; will assist in the washing; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

61 EAST 53D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

83 OLIVER ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family or boarding house; would like to take her boy (7 years old) along; wages not so much an object as a good place. Call for two days.

112 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; no objection to assist with the washing. Call for two days.

113 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron; can be seen at present employer's.

119 WEST 30TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands cooking and baking; no objection to small boarding house. Can be seen for three days.

127 WEST 27TH ST.—AS THOROUGH COOK; WILL assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK in a small private family; willing to assist with the washing; good city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist with washing; good city reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST.—A SCOTCHWOMAN AS COOK; understands cooking in all its branches; good meat and pastry cook; no objection to the country; good city reference.

134 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Two sisters wish to go together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; will go in the country.

146 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—Two sisters, in a private family; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

148 42D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A REspectable Scotch girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference from her last place.

152 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs.—A respectable Protestant woman as cook in a private family. Call or address.

154 WEST 23TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., in grocery store.—As first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and desserts; is an excellent baker; unexceptionable city references.

155 WEST 24TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A hotel, club house or restaurant; is competent to take full charge of any kitchen; best city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has best reference from last place

163 WAVERLEY PLACE, OVER GROCERY.—A WOman as cook in a first class family; has good city reference. Apply for one day.

169 WEST 34TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls in a private family; one as good plain cook and first class washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the ironing; have best city references. Can be seen for two days.

194 7TH AV.—A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business perfectly; good reference.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing, either fine or coarse part; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as first class cook; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; would go to a hotel or boarding-house; city reference.

205 WEST HOUSTON ST., REAR BUILDING, FIRST floor.—A woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference.

206 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place; good city references.

214 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Two girls; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands fluting; the other as chambermaid and plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call for two days.

218 WEST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—As thorough cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing; also a first rate baker; best city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., room 70.—As first class cook; is an excellent baker; understands desserts and pastries; good reference from last place.

225 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two respectable girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

230 1ST AV., NEAR 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference. Call or address.

238 8TH AV., NEXT DOOR TO 22D ST., TOP floor.—A middle aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family, or would go as laundress.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

245 WEST 22D ST., REAR.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is a good baker; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

303 EAST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; can make good bread and biscuit; will assist in washing and ironing.

324 10TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good reference from her last place.

324 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good city reference.

328 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., top floor, front.—A competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

337 WEST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant girl as cook and to assist with the washing; an excellent baker. Best city reference.

351 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron or to do general housework. Call for two days.

351 WEST 24TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK OR NURSE in a German family. Address MARY.

354 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call for two days.

397 3D AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., second floor.—A young girl to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing; has good references.

409 EAST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable Protestant woman as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good city reference.

409 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook; no objections to a boarding house; would assist in the washing; good city references.

443 WEST 40TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTable young woman as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit and all kinds of pastry; willing and obliging; four years' reference.

457 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do plain cooking and assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days.

743 3D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference.

744 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—AS GOOD COOK AND TO assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

1,419 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH sts.—As plain cook, washer and ironer, city or country; best eight years' city reference.

A PROFESSIONAL FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK; understands French and English cooking; understands her business thoroughly; is a good pastry cook; in a first class house only; good reference. Address COOK, box 212 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED COOK, by a German girl who thoroughly understands her business; only those who pay good wages need apply. Address E. E., box 200 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

37 2D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

46 VANDAM ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid or seamstress in a genteel family; good reference given.

95½ 7TH ST.—A GIRL, WITH BEST CITY REFERence, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family. Call or address.

98 WEST WARREN ST., BETWEEN HICKS AND Columbia.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do housework in a small family; good city references.

100 WEST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain washer and ironer; best city reference.

109 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; good city reference.

135 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or waitress, or waitress and chambermaid, in a private family; first class city reference. Can be seen for two days.

146 EAST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

Chambermaids, &c.

146 EAST 38TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A trustworthy young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; thoroughly competent in either capacity; good city references.

151 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; is willing and obliging; city reference.

154 WEST 8TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; understands fluting. Excellent city reference.

170 AV. A., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid, waitress or to do light housework; best city reference.

206 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and nurse in a private family; has good city reference.

206 3D AV., CORNER OF 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; good city reference. Call for two days.

212 WEST 53D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO UP stairs work and plain sewing in an English family; city reference.

217 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; good city references.

220 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

227 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL between 16 and 17 years old to assist in chamberwork; good reference. Ring the third bell.

239 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting; has good city reference and thoroughly understands her business.

239 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

242 EAST 18TH ST. (JANITOR'S DOOR).—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

254 WEST 26TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL, 17 years of age, to do light chamberwork and assist with plain sewing.

256 10TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS., IN the bakery.—A respectable German girl in an American private family for chamberwork and take care of children, or chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

320 66TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., FIRST floor.—A young woman to do chamberwork; willing to assist in washing and ironing.

335 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young English girl, two years in the country, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and plain sewer; good city reference.

338 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in candy store.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; city reference.

338 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in candy store.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting. Good city reference.

346 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and seamstress.

407 EAST 17TH ST.—A COMPETNT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; country reference. Call for two days.

409 EAST 17TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take charge of children; no objection to the country; good reference.

421 WEST 22D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl of 18 as chambermaid or to do light housework in a respectable family; can do plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful.

431 EAST 5TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT, room 12.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress or would mind children.

488 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

702 6TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. C AND D.—A GOOD honest girl as chambermaid or to take care of children in a respectable family.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

8 EAST 10TH ST.—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, CAN cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's garments; understands dressmaking; also a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by day or week. Call or address.

21 2D AV.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork.

23 GREENWICH AV., CORNER 10TH ST.—A FIRST class dressmaker wishes an engagement by the day, week, or for a month; can cut and fit thoroughly, and is a good operator on the Grover & Baker and Wilcox machines.

89 WEST 11TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A LONDON dressmaker; first class fitter and trimmer; $1 per day at ladies' houses; country not objected to; expenses paid.

110 WEST 30TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., RING THE 3D bell.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can fit evening and walking dresses in every style; can operate on four machines and do all kinds of family sewing if needed; would go in country. Can be seen for three days.

125 5TH AV., NEAR 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS seamstress; is willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

157 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—A competent person by the day; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can furnish machine if necessary; best city reference.

159 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL WOULD GO out by the day or week as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's dresses; also fine sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly; can furnish her own if required. Call for two days.

219 EAST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires a few more engagements by the day; over and evening dresses trimmed in the latest style.

231 EAST 23D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more customers by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children and trim in the latest style; can give good reference and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; terms moderate. Ring the third bell.

233 3D AV., PRESENT EMPLOYERS.—A FIRST class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator. Call for two days.

238 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A competent seamstress to go out by the day or week; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address.

247 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day as seamstress or cook; can do fluting, &c.; best reference.

309 7TH AV., ROOM NO. 5.—A FIRST CLASS French seamstress; can cut and fit ladies and children's dresses; to go out by the day; a good operator.

337 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $2 & $3; fits also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

502 WEST 39TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wishes engagements by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim in the best styles; can furnish material; terms moderate. Address DRESSMAKER.

512 2D AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS., TOP floor.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can operate on different machines; would be willing to work for less than her terms during the dull season.

585 3D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., FIRST floor.—As competent dressmaker by the day or week; cutting, fitting and tasteful trimming; operating also.

659 2D AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; understands hairdressing; city or country. Call for two days.

808 3D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A young girl as seamstress, by the day or week; can cut and fit; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good city reference.

881 6TH AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A seamstress who goes out in families to sew by the day desires a few more engagements; reference if required.

1,241 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST sts.—A seamstress, going out by the day, a few more customers; has considerable knowledge of dressmaking and can cut and fit for children. Call or address.

1,311 BROADWAY, SECOND STORY.—A YOUNG girl as seamstress, to go out by the day or week to sew. Can be seen for two days.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, WHO GOES OUT by the day, wants a few more engagements; no objection to go out of town. Seen or orders left at 211 West 19th st.

General Housework, &c.

35 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family.

111 7TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference.

119 WEST HOUSTON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL (ENGlish) as general servant in a small family; is a Protestant; good reference from last situation. Call for two days.

161 WEST 40TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small family; good city references. Call or address for three days.

171 CHARLES ST.—A SMART YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and good cook; is not long in this country; no objections to go in the country.

210 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; can do plain cooking; good city reference from last place.

224 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; well recommended from last place.

224 HUDSON ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDed, to do general housework.

228 WEST 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young girl, lately landed, for general housework.

247 WEST 31ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT girl as housemaid and to do waiting in a private family; is kind to children; no objections to city or country; can be seen till suited.

317 WEST 20TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family.

324 10TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN FOR LIGHT housework and to take care of children; good reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

320 EAST 22D ST., BAKER'S SHOP.—A RESPECTAble young woman to do general housework; is a good cook; understands French cooking; nice bread baker; splendid washer and ironer; best city reference; understands her business.

340 2D AV., THIRD BELL.—A RESPECTABLE WOman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good reference.

344 EAST 23D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework; best city reference.

344 7TH AV., SECOND DOOR FROM 29TH ST., third floor, front room.—A respectable woman to do general housework.

352 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

364 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; is a good plain washer and ironer; city reference.

806 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family; good reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

15 KIRKPATRICK PLACE (EAST 74TH ST).—AN American woman as housekeeper in a respectable family; desirable information may be obtained at present employer's. Call for two days from 11 till 3.

15 AMITY ST., FRONT HALL ROOM.—A YOUNG widow from the South as housekeeper.

130 EAST 40TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper or to do the entire work for a small family; best reference given. Call for two days.

136 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family, and to do fine sewing. Call on Miss BARGER.

508 WEST 21D ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper or to take care of an invalid. Call for two days.

A YOUNG, UNPROTECTED, FINE LOOKING AMERIcan girl would like a position as housekeeper or governess in a widower's family. Address Miss LEE, station H.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUATION AS housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower. Address M. W., Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

54½ WEST 33D ST., ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—A young woman as professed laundress; can give full satisfaction. Address LAUNDRESS, Uptown Advertisement office.

58 WEST 34TH ST.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH WOman as laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of fluting and puffing; can give the best city reference.

61 EAST 53D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A YOUNG girl as laundress. Can be seen for two days.

126 WEST 20TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A REspectable girl as laundress; good city reference. Inquire for two days.

148 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs., fourth floor, front.—A respectable woman to go out washing or would do washing at her own home; good city reference.

152 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGton avs.—A respectable lady wishes a few private families' washing or to go out by the day.

154 6TH AV., OVER THE BANK.—A SUPERIOR dressmaker, who is also a thorough seamstress; best city reference.

159 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As first class laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of fineries; best city reference.

161 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—A competent woman as laundress; understands fluting; no objection to do chamberwork. Call for two days.

169 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wishes washing and ironing at $1 per dozen (ladies' and gentlemen's); can do fluting; would go out by the day; good reference if required.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT young woman as first class laundress in a private boarding house; best city reference.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—A competent woman to take in washing at her own house or to go out by the day to iron; understands fluting; city reference.

214 EAST 22D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—As first class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Call for three days.

217 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—As first class laundress in a private family or laundry; does polishing and fluting; reference.

250 WEST 41ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take some families' or gentlemen's washing; fluting done by hand or machine; best references.

468 2D AV., NEAR 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A COMpetent woman as laundress; best city reference. Call for two days.

Nurses, &c.

20 LAIGHT ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET nurse in a private family; has good reference.

43 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY to take charge of an invalid lady or a lady with a small family. Call for two days.

85 GREENWICH AV., CORNER OF BANK ST.—A neat, competent young woman as nurse and chambermaid; best city reference.

116 WEST 14TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; can give best city reference.

135 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN AS wet nurse. Call for two days.

140 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—As competent nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best city reference. Call for two days.

144 EAST 43D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would prefer the care of grown children; is willing to make herself useful; best city reference.

155 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A middle aged woman, has had long experience in the care of children and is willing and obliging, will take the entire charge of an infant from its birth and assist with the others; is a nice plain sewer; no objection to the country. Call on or address Mrs. W. H.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A YOUNG PROtestant girl, 15 years of age, to take care of children and sew.

206 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing; is also a first class hairdresser; has no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen for three days.

229 EAST 46TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to take care of an invalid.

308 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; understands the care of children; is willing and obliging.

347 16TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young woman who has lost her own child, as wet nurse in a respectable family.

405 WEST 27TH ST.—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL, 17 years old, to take care of children. Call all the week at her mother's house.

405 EAST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes to go as wet nurse to some respectable family.

531 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk. Can be seen at her residence for two days.

549 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, LATELY landed, as nurse, or nurse and seamstress. Call for two days.

559 WEST 54TH ST., NEAR 11TH AV.—A NICE, tidy girl to mind children and assist with light chamberwork.

748 3D AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 47TH STS.—A respectable young woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse. Call or address.

Waitresses, &c.

125 5TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS waitress and chambermaid; best reference from her last employers.

127 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, by a young girl; can take entire charge of a dining room; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT, active young woman as first class waitress in a private boarding-house; best city reference.

442 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS waitress or chambermaid; or as nurse, to feed by the hand a baby; good city reference. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

507 6TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; best city reference from her last employer.

Miscellaneous.

29½ 1ST ST.—A LADY, WITH A CHILD 3 YEARS old, as lady's maid or seamstress; can cut and fit dresses; is a good hairdresser; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; best city reference. Call or address.

54½ WEST 33D ST., UPTOWN ADVERTISEMENT office.—A Parisian lady desires a few pupils in French and music.

58 CLINTON PLACE.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT lady, speaking German and English fluently, as teacher in a school or governess in a family or companion; can give references from schools where she resided. Address Mme. T. CELIER.

197 WASHINGTON ST., NEWARK, N. J.—A GERman lady, highly educated and of good address, as ladies' companion or nursery governess; best reference. Address M. HASELAN.

351 5TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED LADY, WELL ACquainted with the French millinery business, wishes a position. Address MADAME.

1,397 BROADWAY.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, OF much experience with children and the sick, as invalid, housekeeper or nurse, or would at her own home undertake the entire charge of an invalid or children requiring a mother's care. Address G. M. C.

A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES A situation in a fancy store; has a good knowledge of the business. Address E. G., Herald office, for two days.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS IN VOCAL and instrumental music; terms $20, at pupil's residence. Address A. F., box 220 Herald office.

A LADY WILL COPY OR WRITE LETTERS, ALSO give instruction in English; terms moderate. Address LETTERS, Herald office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY, WHO WRITES WELL AND RAPIDLY, DEsires copying or other writing, in an office or at home. Address A. E., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS VISITING governess or teacher of the elementary branches in a private school in New York or Brooklyn. Address D. M., Spring street Post office.

HOME EDUCATION.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced and highly educated, can accept an additional engagement; English fully, French, music, vocal and instrumental; drawing. Address VICAR, box 122 Herald office.

PIANO AND SINGING.—AN ENGLISH LADY (EXPErienced) who has studied under the best European masters, has some hours. Advertiser can either train or finish. Address ALLEN, box 115 Herald office.

PARTIES SENDING OUT CIRCULARS CAN HAVE their envelopes directed in a plain, neat hand by a lady at her residence for $2 per thousand. Address ENVELOPE, Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

COLORED RELIEF ASSOCIATION, BIBLE HOUSE, room 45, furnish the best colored Virginia servants.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AT THE LEXINGTON AV. TURKISH BATHS, CORner 25th st., a large, healthy, strong, industrious American, English or Welsh girl for laundress; must be well recommended; wages liberal.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WANTED—TO GO TO Virginia; liberal salary and all expenses paid to a competent person. Apply, with reference, to STERN BROTHERS, 367 6th av.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF A baby. Apply at 1,001 3d av., near 59th st.

A GOOD, CAPABLE GIRL WANTED—AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; must come well recommended. Call at 120 West 26th st., basement door.

GIRLS WANTED—THIS DAY, AT 29 CONCORD ST., near Fulton, Brooklyn, a few blocks from the ferry. Branch office of the Employment and Indemnity Company. Good places waiting for cooks, chambermaids, general housework, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, &c., both German and Irish.

LADY COPYISTS CAN MAKE GOOD WAGES ADdressing envelopes at home. Must be experienced. State references and for whom work has been done, HAVILAND, Herald office.

NECKTIE MAKERS WANTED.—NO WORK GIVEN out. Neat sewers only need apply at 318 Broadway, up stairs. G. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

OPERATORS WANTED—ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWing machines; must thoroughly understand operating on silk. Apply to WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH CITY REFERENCES, for general housework of a private family of four; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply from 12 to 2 at 334 West 31st st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, at 108 East 78th st., near 4th av. To one that will suit $16 per month will be given.

WANTED—FOUR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO sell Willard Glazier's new Book; most liberal terms offered; expenses paid until delivery.
R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 126 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress to take care of a baby seven weeks old. City references required. Apply at 148 West 12th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer for eight in family; must have good city reference. Apply at 54 East 49th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO COOKing only, in a private family, on Staten Island. Good references required. Call at 158 West 31th st., from 11 till 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT WAITRESS. APPLY TOday and to-morrow, from 9 to 10 o'clock, at 10 East 40th st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing in a small private family; must have good city reference. Apply at 229 West 48th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; good city references required. Apply between 9 and 12 A. M., at 115 East 20th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, IN A SMALL FAMILY; one willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; German preferred; city reference required. 65 West 54th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply, after 9 o'clock, at the basement door of 240 West 11th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good washer and ironer. Apply, after 10 o'clock, at 27 Charlton st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, the other as waitress and chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city references required. Apply at 159 West 49th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, TO assist in washing and ironing, in a small family. Apply after 10 o'clock at 106 West 31st st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, TO ASSIST IN THE washing and ironing; wages $14. Call before two o'clock at Dr. HORTON'S, 16 Abingdon square (599 Hudson street).

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; must have city references. Apply at 135 East 35th st., corner Lexington av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, IRONER AND WASHER, in a small family, with a few boarders. Apply at 151 Hudson st., corner of Hubert st., after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, HONEST GIRL TO DO general housework, who is a good washer and ironer; best references required; can have a good home and good wages at 96 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WHO UNderstands fluting and chamberwork; best city references required. Address 39 East 29th st., near Madison av.

WAITRESS WANTED—AN ACTIVE, GOOD TEMpered, Protestant woman, with good reference. Apply at 46 West 22d st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKING, washing, ironing, &c.; Catholic preferred. Apply at 233 East 49th st.

WANTED—HANDS ON CACTUS AND FANCY braid hats. Apply at Bay State Straw Works, 530 Broadway, corner Spring street.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL AS assistant chambermaid and to assist in the washing in a small private family; one willing to go to Europe next summer; best references required. Call at 342 Lexington av., near 40th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, TO TAKE AN INFANT home to nurse. Call at 120 West 26th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, washing and ironing for a small family. Inquire at 315 8th av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A FULLY COMPETENT COOK, ABLE ALSO to assist with washing and ironing. Apply at 229 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND IRON; must come with good city reference. Inquire at 320 West 32d st.

WANTED—PLAIN AND FANCY HAIR AND BRAID sewers; the old hands can find employment by applying to R. T. WILDE, 292 Bowery.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN, TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook and understand washing and ironing. Call at 150 West 47th st. for two days.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, IN a family of four persons (gentleman, wife and two children); she must be a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer. None need apply without good city reference at 150 West 11th st., three doors from 6th av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST HAVE GOOD CITY reference. Apply at 27 Park av. to-day, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Call at 325 Hudson st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN PROTESTANT nurse, to take care of three children. Apply for three days, from 10 to 12, at 441 West 21st st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS; city references required. Apply Thursday morning between 10 and 1, at 122 East 35th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR A small family. Inquire at No. 5 Chatham square, in the gallery.

1,193 BROADWAY, ROOM 14.—WANTED, THREE intelligent young ladies to work on ornaments.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A POSITION IN SOME LEGItimate business, where he can loan his employer $300, on security, with salary. Address E., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, AS FOOTMAN or waiter in a private family. Inquire of WAITER, 189 5th av., for three days.

AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 26, WANTS A SITUATION in a grocery and provision store; good references. Address W. R. G., 116 East 25th st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED OF SOME KIND—BY A young man without a trade, where he can make himself useful, or as porter; is very willing to work; reference if required. Address ALEXANDER, Herald office.

$25 WILL BE GIVEN FOR A STEADY SITUATION of any kind paying from $12 to $15 per week. Address S. G., 320 East 35th st.

70 SULLIVAN ST.—A COLORED BOY AS WAITER in a private family or boarding house; much in need of a place. Address H. M. THOMAS.

78 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; first class reference from the family he has just left. Call on or address J. HAYDON.

205 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as waiter in a private family, or to drive horses; has best reference. Address for two days, W. H. J.

211 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, with city reference, as waiter in a private family.

396 4TH AV.—A YOUNG MAN AS FRENCH COOK in a private family; will give good reference.

538 EAST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, aged 21, as waiter in a private family or boarding house; good city recommendation. Address F. CHAMPION.

661 5TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS BARKEEPER. Call for two days.

900 BROADWAY.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITER IN A good family; understands the care of silver; best city reference. Address for three days J. H.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN THE capacity of gardener; understands fruit trees, pruning, grafting, care of small greenhouse; will take care of horse or cow. Has city reference. Address P. P., box 209 Herald office.

A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, TRAVELLING FOR A number of years West, from New York to the Missouri river, well acquainted with the tobacco merchants, is open for an engagement with a liberal party on salary or commission. Address, with name, TOBACCO, box 192 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE, ACTIVE business man, as cashier, agent or superintendent; can give the best reference with regard to character and ability. Address BUSINESS, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS TACT AND ABILITY as a salesman is wanted for a publishing house; references required; salary $12 and progressive. 117 Nassau st., offices 20 and 21.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF FIVE or six years experience; an Irishman lately arrived preferred. Address for three days, APOTHECARY, Brooklyn Post office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—CORNER OF HOYT AND Douglass sts., Brooklyn; two years' experience and good reference.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—THOROUGHLY CAPABLE and honest, by a physician who has a drug store in the country. Inquire of G. & S. CRAWFORD, 119 Fulton st.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TRAVELLERS FOR GROCERY, tea and drug houses, to carry a line of toilet soap samples; also one acquainted with the wholesale trade in the city. Address box 1,764 Post office.

SITUATION IN A NOTION HOUSE WANTED—BY ONE ten years in the business; has a Western trade. Address C. E., box 5,720 Post office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS of age, in some wholesale house; writes a good hand; understands bookkeeping; is not afraid of work; has no objection to travel; first class, undoubted reference. Address J. F. D., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, 16 YEARS of age, residing with his parents, desires a situation as clerk in a wholesale house. Address A. E. H., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST CLASS PENMEN TO COPY by the piece. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUGGIST, TO TAKE charge of bottling, &c., in a manufactory and assist generally; undoubted references as to capacity, integrity and sobriety required. Address, with references, O. R., Drugs, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUTH, OF RESPECTABLE FAMILY, in a broker's office; salary about $400. Address, with reference, box 5,497 Post office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, A position in a first class dry goods or grocery house; has an extensive acquaintance South and can influence trade. Address L. B., Tremont House.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OF EXPERIENCE, AS assistant bookkeeper; to one willing to work a chance for advancement is offered. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary expected, box 2,815 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR ASSISTANT bookkeeper, by a young man, aged 24, Scotch, competent and energetic, accustomed to travel; best references from present employers and others. Address R. H. M., box 68 Post office, Greenpoint, L. I.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION AS clerk or collector; can furnish first class references as to character and ability and $10,000 bond security; is a member of the Methodist Church. Address HONESTY, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GERMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; best city reference. Address F. & S., box 150 Herald office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM; THOROUGHLY understands his business; best city reference from last employer. Address O. H., Herald office.

AS COACHMAN—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business and can come highly recommended; six years' city reference from last employer. Address J. B., box 151 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman in a private family; city or country; is a careful driver and understands his business perfectly well; can furnish the highest references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address for two days HUGH, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober man; can milk and is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address 161 West 27th st. or box 179 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; is sober and steady; a good driver; can do plain gardening; good references. Address T. S., box 116 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener; will make himself generally useful; honest and sober; good reference. Address B. G., box 108 Herald office, or Post office, South Orange, N. J.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM—BY A SINGLE PROtestant man, of long experience in the business; best city references from his last place. Address J. W., 130 East 32d st., in private stable, for two days.

A YOUNG GERMAN GARDENER, MARRIED, NO children, who is acquainted with every branch of flower, vegetable and greenhouse gardening, would like to take care of a gentleman's place in the country; good references from city and country. Address J. H., box 107 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN OR GROOM; UNderstands his business thoroughly; city or country; best city reference. Call at 123 West 38th st.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman; references if required. Call at or address 1,230 Broadway, in harness store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as groom or groom and coachman; the best city reference. Call on or address J. D., 516 5th av., corner 43d st., his present employer's.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man. Can be seen at present employer's for two days. Address W. C., at R. J. Anderson's, 110 and 112 West 50th st.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION as groom or coachman; will be found obliging; can be highly recommended. Address J. B., box 125 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. H., 135 East 32d st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, competent man; is sober and honest and well recommended. Address J. D., No. 9 East 29th st., private stables.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a thoroughly competent single man, who can give several years of the highest city references. Address N., box 224 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTIcal gardener in all the branches; greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; is a first class grape grower; has been in large places; is competent in the management of a gentleman's place. First class recommendations. Address RICHARD O'REILLY, 174 Ferry st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN AS COOK or baker in a restaurant; good city reference. Call or address, 13 Batysite st., room 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single young man of long experience; has the best reference from last employer. Address J. B., box 292 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A SINgle man, who understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address GARDENER, box 311 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as groom and coachman, in a private family; city or country; willing to make himself useful; good reference. Apply to JESSE DAW, 553 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; a first class city driver; best city reference. Call on or address J. C., private stable, 235 East 29th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHman, by a strictly sober man, who is a thorough groom and good, steady driver; will endeavor to please; best city references. Address E., Coachman, box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; highly recommended; four years' reference from last employer. Address H. H. A., Bonner's saddlery, 37 West 33d st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20. THOMPSON'S Telegraphing Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening. Demand for operators.

AGENT WANTED.—$5 PER CHURCH WILL BE PAID to an agent who will secure churches for a religious panorama, now exhibiting in New York city churches. Apply at 238 West 43d st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

A FIRST CLASS SOLICITOR FOR A DAILY PAPER; liberal inducements to the right man. Address ENERGY, Herald office.

AGENTS—SPLENDID INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO good men to sell the "Waverley," "Owl" and "Pickwick" Pens. Small capital required. Call on GREEN & TERRY, 21 Wall st.

AN ENERGETIC AND SUCCESSFUL CANVASSER FOR advertisements wanted. Address, with full references, D. W., box 155 Herald office.

A BARKEEPER, SINGLE MAN, UNDERSTANDING his business thoroughly, wishes a situation in that branch of business; has no objection to the country; can show good recommendation. Inquire at the corner of 13th st. and 4th av., in the barroom.

MAN HAVING A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS TO loan can have a situation at $12 weekly and interest for his money. Apply to DEMOREST, 3d av. and 125th st., New Haven.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BEEF BUTCHER; ONE THAT HAS some knowledge of the grocery business. Liberal wages and steady work at 225 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A THOROUGH ADVERTISEMENT CANvasser; none but those competent need apply. Apply to W. R. S., 555 Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED—ON A STOCK FARM IN IOWA, A FARMER and his wife; middle aged preferred. Call at No. 5 Tryon row, room No. 8.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, A LAD, ABOUT 15 years of age, residing with his parents in this city, who is willing to make himself generally useful; salary $200. Address POST, Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY, 18 OR 20 YEARS OF AGE, OF good address, as assistant bartender and to do the general cleaning about the store; must have worked in first class places. Apply at 15 William st., sample room.

WANTED—MEN EVERYWHERE TO UNDERSTAND that we have the best selling article offered for the past 20 years, at most positive success. We want agents in every town and city in the Union; no patent business. 23 Dey st., up stairs, front room. PEABODY & CO.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER, AT 612 6TH AV.; MUST be well recommended.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CHARGE OF A REAL estate office; must live with his parents. Address REAL ESTATE, Herald office.

WANTED—A LAD IN A DOWN TOWN COMMISSION house; must write a good hand and be willing to work. Address L., box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—A FEW MEN WHO WRITE RAPIDLY; also ladies to do copying at home. Call on Mr. McCARTY, at Mercantile Statistical Agency, 111 Nassau st.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN WAITER. APply, with references, at 48 East 22d st., between 5 and 6.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN, WHO THOROUGHly understands the breaking and management of colts; must be gentle and a good driver, capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's stock; married man preferred; best references required. Address, stating terms, M., box 4,281 New York Post office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A RESTAURANT, TO WORK IN the kitchen at night. Apply at 517 6th av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND INFLUENTIAL PARTY, to sell the patent right for New York and Eastern States for an improved method of laying roofs; a good interest will be given. Address, with reference, H., box 5,685 New York Post office.

TELEGRAM CARTOON.

LOOK FOR IT TO-MORROW.
PEACE AND WAR.
A DAINTY DISH TO SET BEFORE A KING.
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
FRIDAY.
LOOK FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM,
THE SMALLEST AND THE BEST,
AND HAS THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION
OF ALL
THE EVENING PAPERS.
THE TELEGRAM,
EVERY EVENING,
GIVES THE
ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE DAY
IN BRIEF.
ALL THE NEWS,
ALL OVER THE CITY,
IN THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
TWO CENTS.

THE TRADES.

A RELIABLE PRINTER, WHO CAN READ PROOF, write paragraphs and make up forms, can have a pleasant and permanent situation on a weekly paper by addressing PUBLISHER, box 107 Herald office, with references and full particulars.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED—FIVE BASTARD, TWO smooth and one mill. SMYTH & PENNINGTON, Beehive File Works, Paterson, N. J.

TO LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSMEN.—WANTED, A FIRST class pressman to run a Hoe steam lithographic press. Apply to H. J. TONDY & CO., 529 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first class cutter; can influence a good trade; best reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address CUTTER, box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GLUE MAKER. Address, with reference, box 3,056 Boston Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER, TO GO SOUTH; steady employment and good wages given. Apply immediately, in person, to SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO., 19 John st.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OR BOXMAKER TO GO West; a party who can furnish $1,000 will be guaranteed $2,000 per annum. Address, appointing an interview, WESTERN, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD AND CAKE BAKER, TO go South; one that fully understands the business, sober and reliable, with good references; none other need apply. CARHART & BROTHER, 56 and 58 Park place.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—DANS UNE FAMILLE FRANÇAISE une très bonne cuisinière. Il n'est pas indispensable qu'elle parle anglais; mais elle doit être munie de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser au 274 Henry st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

A SEVEN YEARS' ESTABLISHED PAPER COLLAR Manufacturing Business for sale. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at 464 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—SPLENDID BILLIARD SALOON AND Barroom, with 10 years' lease; also first class Restaurant and Confectioneries, down town Sample Rooms, Corner Liquor Stores, Groceries, Tea Stores, Country Grocery Stores, Dry Goods Stores, Country Hotels, Meat Markets.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A WELL ESTABLISHED NEWS, BOOK AND STAtionery Store for sale; splendid location, cash business; unquestionably a rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A LARGE STOCK OF SECOND HAND SAFES FOR sale, at very low prices. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. AMERICAN STEAM FIREPROOF SAFE COMPANY, 300 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED BROADway corner Saloon, old established, near the Seventy-first regiment armory; fixtures strictly first class; stock the very best, and excellent location for an enterprising party; low rent; Fixtures and Stock for sale.
A. F. SMITH & BRO., 1,304 Broadway, near Thirty-fifth street.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 151 EAST Fourteenth street, for sale cheap. Present occupant has other business. It is next door to Tammany Hall.

BAKERY FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE LEADING avenues. For further particulars apply at 792 Eighth avenue.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—LONG LEASE; LOW rent; fixtures in good order. Apply to STEPHEN WOOD, Jr., 649 East Eighteenth street, between avenues B and C.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING GOOD BUSINESS; good lease; cheap rent; choice stock; price $3,500. Apply to F. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery, until sold.

DISTILLERY STORE.—LONG LEASE, LOW RENT; price $400; no agents need apply. Address for two days box 112 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A MILLINERY STOCK, WITH LEASE, &c., of one of the most desirable locations in the West. For particulars address lock box 1,455, Columbus, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A FINE MILK BUSINESS, CONSISTING of two rounds, all in good condition. Inquire at 101 Gold street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE OF an old established Jewelry Store, in the Bowery. For particulars apply to GEO. McKIBBIN, 49 Greene street, fourth floor.

FOR SALE—A BUTCHER'S SHOP 263 LEXINGTON avenue. Must be sold this week.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEA AND GROCERY STORE, TO a nice party; good location. Apply at 511 Atlantic street, corner of Powers, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FERRY DINING SALOON, 31 MAIN street, near Catharine ferry, Brooklyn; satisfactory reasons given for selling.

FOR SALE—AN ALE VAULT AND LIQUOR SALOON; Stock, Fixtures and five years' Lease. Patronage good and in good location. Address J. H. MORGAN, station D, Bible House.

FOR SALE—CORNER GROCERY, WELL STOCKED, including Horse, Wagon and Lease, on one of the best business avenues in New York; cheap. Inquire of E. M. HUSSEY, 23 Chambers street, room No. 9.

FOR SALE—LEASE ON SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR junction of Broadway, suitable for furniture store, hotel or any business. R. H. HINE, 357 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PATENT; A GOOD INVESTment. Apply for two days to J. REILLY, French's Hotel, opposite City Hall Park.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE 475 Eighth avenue, under the Continental Hall, at a bargain. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, WELL LOCATED AND handsome corner Liquor Store, now doing a good business. For particulars address A. B. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE 154 Eighth avenue, corner Eighteenth street. Inquire in the store.

FOR SALE—LETTER SHOW CARD, PRICE MARK and Label Establishment; best in New York, beautifully located, 27 Chatham street, opposite City Hall Park; must be sold within ten days.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first class hat establishment; sales last year, $12,000; handsome store; low rent; will be sold cheap for cash. 225 Bleecker street, near Christopher.

GREATEST BARGAIN OFFERED.—STOCK, FIXtures, Household Furniture (if wanted), of Stationery, Toy and Confectionery Store 42 Horton street, near Spring. Thickly populated neighborhood; nice apartments; near two schools.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD WILL, RECIPES, &c., of an old established Bakery for sale, or will take a partner with about $3,000 capital; profits large, and first class custom guaranteed. Address JAMES, box 103 Herald office.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CORNER Liquor Store on a prominent corner on Eighth avenue. Apply immediately to F. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

$1,250 WILL BUY THE LEASE, STOCK AND Fixtures of the Sample Room, corner of Washington and Cortlandt streets—Robinson's.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—LATHES, PLANERS, STEAM ENGINES, Pumps and Boilers, new and second hand, to suit purchasers. Address or call on F. T. CARPENTER, 500 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Four to sixty-horse power. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt and 36, 35 and 37 Liberty streets.

PUNCHING PRESSES, HAND LATHES, BEAUTIFUL Double Steam Engine, two horse power; Jewellers' Machinery, Slide Rests for brass turners; will do work for an iron shaper. Address J. DANE, Jr., Newark, N. J.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY.—A LARGE DOUBLE Room, suited for a party of gentlemen; house and table first class; use of piano. 16 West Fourth street.

1 LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM; HOT AND COLD water, large closets, &c., with Board, for gentleman and wife. 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue. References required.

1 COTTAGE PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND Houston streets.—Two furnished Rooms, with or without Board; two or three table boarders will be taken; small family; good table.

2 GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH Board, with a nice Room; also a gentleman and wife; also single beds. Call for two days at 18 Jefferson street, near East Broadway.

2D FLOOR ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED; ALSO third story front Room; to a first class family or gentlemen; superior first class Board. 35 West Twenty-fourth street.

2 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board. House and location first class. References required.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 63, WADSWORTH HOUSE.—ROOM can be secured, with first class hotel Board, at reasonable rates, by early application; also four young men, at reasonable prices.

5TH AVENUE AND THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Apartments, with first class table, for the season or year, can be obtained by applying at the Everett Library, 559 Sixth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, 272.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, on second and third floors, for families and single gentlemen, with or without private table; reference required.

$5 50 AND UPWARDS FOR FIRST CLASS BOARD and single Room per week; Lodgings 25c. to 60c. per night; Day Board and Room $1 25. Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, for families and single persons, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street. A free evening lyceum for the boarders.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms, with good Board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at 180 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 VANDAM STREET, NEAR MACDOUGAL STREET.—A few handsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate.

10 ST. LUKE'S PLACE, IN LEROY STREET, NEAR Hudson.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board. Terms moderate.

10 VARICK PLACE, NEAR BLEECKER STREET.—Nicely furnished front Room on second floor; also hall Room, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and table first class. Terms moderate.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Pleasant front Rooms to let, with good Board, suitable for families or gentlemen. References required.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT PARLOR and Bedroom, separately or together, with Board, at moderate price; single Room for gentleman. Location central and very convenient.

$16 AND $20—FOR HANDSOME ROOMS, MODERN improvements, with good table. References. New No. 312 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

16 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVENUE and University place.—To let, with Board, a suit of Rooms on second floor; also desirable single Rooms.

17 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Three elegantly furnished large, pleasant Rooms, en suite, to let, with or without Board, on reasonable terms.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO LET, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman, an elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, second floor.

19TH STREET, NEAR IRVING PLACE.—A LARGE and handsomely furnished Room, sunny exposure, will be rented, with Board; location central and desirable in every respect. Apply at 120 East Nineteenth street.

20TH STREET, EAST, NO. 27, A FEW DOORS FROM Broadway.—Two pleasant hall Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen, at a moderate price.

20 WAVERLEY PLACE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON first floor, with Board.

23 AND 25 EAST FOURTH STREET (ONE BLOCK east of Broadway).—Very pleasant large and single Rooms, with first class table. Dinner, 1 P. M.

26 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FRONT PARLOR and large front Room, fourth floor, both handsomely furnished, with first class Board; terms very reasonable to right parties.

27 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a large Room on second floor, with full Board, in a private family; terms reasonable.

27 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board; the entire Second Floor, together or separately, consisting of two large rooms and one Bedroom, cheap.

29 WEST NINTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Parlor, Bedroom attached, on first floor, to rent, with or without excellent Board; very agreeable neighborhood. References exchanged.

31 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a second story front Room, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at moderate price.

33 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—To let, furnished, with Board, one Suit of two or three Rooms; also single Rooms.

33 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, for gentlemen, to let, with Board.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board, with desirable Rooms, pleasantly located, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at moderate terms. References exchanged.

42 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished front Room, third floor; also single Rooms, for gentlemen, to let, with Board; references exchanged.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, two or three very desirable Rooms; references exchanged.

48 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—With Board, a large Room; hot and cold water, plenty of closet room; terms moderate.

50 NINTH STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY.—FURNISHED communicating Rooms, parlor floor, southern exposure, to let, with first class Board, for a family or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

51 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—Suits of furnished Rooms, on second floor, with Board, for families or parties of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

51 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A Suite of Rooms to let, with Board; also two single Rooms; references exchanged.

53 TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms with first class Board. Also a suite of handsome Rooms to let unfurnished.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

56 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Two handsomely furnished Parlors, with or without Board.

69 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, THIRD DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, for gentlemen in the family of a young widow; terms moderate; references exchanged.

76 AMITY STREET.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; $14 and $15 for two, including fire; single Rooms, $5 and $7 per week.

102 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR PARK avenue.—Private family will rent, with first class Board, Room for two gentlemen at $15, or to one gentleman at $10.

114 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A pleasant furnished front Room, with large closets, to let, with Board; terms very reasonable.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Board.—Elegant Rooms on parlor floor; very reasonable terms to a small family desiring private table. References exchanged.

116 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—A nicely furnished hall Bedroom for single gentlemen may be had, with Board.

118 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PLEASANT Bedroom, for gentleman and wife, and large hall Bedroom, with southern exposure, with full Board. References.

122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER OF IRVING place (opposite Westminster Hotel).—Nicely furnished front Rooms; table good; family small; terms reasonable.

129 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Floor, whole or part, with or without Board; private table if desired; location of house first class; home comforts. References exchanged. Call in the afternoon.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Rooms to let, with Board, in a French family, where there is every facility for studying and speaking the French language; good table; references required.

133 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Handsomely furnished front Room on third floor, for a gentleman and wife, with Board; all improvements. Terms reasonable.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-ninth street.—A pretty front Room, with modern improvements, to let, with [illegible] Board; also Room for single gentleman; small family; references exchanged.

137 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have two or three handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board. References required.

139 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FAMILY, owners of house, will let, with Board, to gentlemen only, two Rooms on second floor, at $7 and $8 per week; gas, bath, &c.

141 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board; family small. References exchanged.

151 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—WELL furnished back Parlor, containing closets and bed and cold water, to rent, with or without Board; price very moderate; family small.

154 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, to one family, the whole Third Floor, comprising three large rooms, bathroom, water closets, five spacious closets; grate fires; house 30 feet wide; first class and occupied by the owner.

160 SECOND AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER Tenth street (Stuyvesant square).—Several Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and excellent Board, from $10 to $30; gas, bath, board and reference unexceptionable.

165 MADISON AVENUE.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms to rent, with private table; references required.

209 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, or any, with a small genteel private family; good home guaranteed.

BOARDERS WANTED.

217 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—$6 AND $7 per week for furnished Room, with Board; hot and cold water; furnace heat; all modern improvements; home comforts.

247 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board; fire and gas; gentleman and wife, $16; if daughter, room daughter of family, $6; piano and guitar taught by daughter of family.

266 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—TWO ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms for gentlemen and wives or small family, with excellent Board; all accommodations; private house; no other boarders. Terms moderate.

268 WEST FOURTH STREET, CORNER PERRY.—One large Room on second floor and two Rooms on third floor, for single gentlemen, in a private family; good Board and reasonable terms.

304 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—FOUR RESPECTABLE men can be accommodated with Board and nice warm Rooms, on third floor, on reasonable terms.

310 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, at moderate prices.

321 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, two or three nicely furnished Rooms; house first class; all improvements; private family, American; a Room for a young lady; references exchanged.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (28 LAMARTINE place).—A private family having a few select boarders, will take a gentleman and wife to Board; house first class.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING THEIR OWN house, newly furnished, near Fifth Avenue Hotel, and between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will accommodate a family or single gentlemen with handsome Rooms, with or without Board. Address A. P., box 132 Herald office.

A LADY WILL LET HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to husband and wife; full board for wife. For particulars address PIMLICO, Herald office.

A FAMILY HAVING A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED Room, would like to rent it, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References. 216 West Fifteenth street.

A LARGE, FURNISHED, SUNNY ROOM, WITH EXTRA closets, with or without Board, to a private family; house within a short block of Broadway. 103 West Twenty-ninth street.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE A HALL BEDROOM, second floor, with unexceptionable Board, in a private family of good position. Apply at 51 East Thirty-first street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 565 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth street.

A SMALL JEWISH FAMILY, RESIDING ON WEST Forty-sixth street, will let a Second Floor, handsomely furnished, with first class Board. Address M., 54½ West Forty-second street, Uptown Advertising Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of four, all adults; terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and particulars, J. M. D., Herald office.

THE COMFORTS OF A SOCIAL AND REFINED home offered, with handsome Suit of Rooms, in private family; private table if desired. 278 Fourth avenue, near Calvary church. References.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT ONE OR TWO Rooms, with first class Board, in the vicinity of Madison square; terms not to exceed $25 per week. Address, with full particulars, J. K. E., box 157 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT FIRST CLASS Board on Fifth avenue. Address G., box 147 Herald office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WANTS A COMFORTABLY furnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family. Address, stating terms, EDWIN, Herald office.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND CULTURE (A widow) desires Board in a small private family somewhere in New York or Connecticut, not exceeding 200 miles from this city; price not to exceed $8 or $10 per week including lights and fire. Reference required and given. Address T. M. H., box 225 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR WIDOW LADY, SON AND daughter (adults); two connecting Rooms, on first, second floor, or third floor front; location from Fourteenth to Thirty-second street and from Sixth to Third avenue; terms $30 per week, including fire and gas. Address C. P., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; SINGLE Room; price moderate. Address W. G., box 113 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO ADULTS, IN A PRIVATE family, a Room, with hall Room or with alcove; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, E. S., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR FAMILY OF THREE; ALSO Rooms, with and without Board, for single gentlemen. Persons having Rooms to let leave particulars at office 50 West Thirty-first street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GERMAN GENTLEMAN. References. Address, with terms, &c., M., box 1,607 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, for a lady and child 2 years old. References. Address, stating terms and particulars, M. B., box 2.5 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN a strictly private family; German preferred. Address, stating terms, including fire and gas, H. S., box 2,741 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A FURNISHED Room, with Board; terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, price, &c., J. HALE, box 153 Herald office.

WANTED—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS WITH Board, in a respectable Jewish family, by six adults; location between Second and Eighth avenues, below Twentieth street preferred. Address C. D., Post office box 4,597.

HOTELS.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-second street and Broadway—Madison Park Hotel. Table and accommodations first class; boarding house rates, reference required. J. W. WADSWORTH, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from City Hall.—Rooms 50 and 75 cents a day; $3 and $5 a week. Family Rooms $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. 60c. per night; $3 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER CANAL AND BOWERY—(New house) on European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month. All rooms heated. B. BREDER, Proprietor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A—TO LEASE, NOS. 26 AND 28 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE—1,248 BROADWAY, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; 22 feet front, 75 feet deep, story 14 feet high; plate glass windows and large yard; possession immediately. Apply on premises, or to EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

A SMALL STORE ON THIRD AVENUE, BELOW Thirty-eighth street, west side; handsome plate glass window; best location on the avenue.
T. J. DUNKIN, Jr., 751 Third avenue.

A.—STORE 26 BEEKMAN STREET, WITHOUT LOFTS and basement, to rent; 50 feet deep; centre and side light; admirable location for leather, paper or metal trade.
JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY STREET, OVER Importers and Traders' National Bank, entire Floor (25x100); to lease; light, air, steam heat; short, easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BARCLAY STREET, NEAR THE ASTOR HOUSE.—TO rent, the well lighted five story and basement Store, No. 14 Barclay street; admirable location for china or crockery trade; possession February 1. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—BETWEEN BROOME and Bleecker streets, west side, 65 feet deep, a very large window front and back, with cellar 100 feet deep; rent $4,000; state kind of business. Address W. D. H., Herald office.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT Building, 25x44; good light and power elevator. Also large and small Rooms; 158, 160, 162, 164 West Twenty-seventh street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, with or without power (good workers allowed), at the Eureka Machine Carving Works, Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT NEW PROVIDENCE, N. J., near line of Morris and Essex Railroad and New Jersey West Line Railroad; premises suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BOLEN & CRANE, 24 Plane street, Newark, N. J.

STEAM POWER, WITH SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED Floors, 25x100, to let.—Feet, power and front rooms in the city. Apply to the engineer, Nos. 8, 11 and 12 Baxter st.

STEAM POWER.—ROOMS FROM 15 BY 40 TO 25 BY 56. Good light; one building with windows on four sides. Apply to WILSON, 151 Bleecker, near Eleventh street.

TO LEASE.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
LATE
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
(Plain and Ornamental Iron Works)

Having decided to unite their manufacturing department in Centre street with their extensive works on Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, now offer
To lease
their substantial Iron Foundry, with the exception of the office and warerooms,
on Centre street,
together with
Lots on Elm and Walker streets.
Apply at the office, 141 Centre street.

TO LEASE—STORE 651 BROADWAY, ADJOINING Grand Central Hotel; size 25x90 feet; also Basement and Lofts. Apply to WILLIAM L. BURKE, on the premises.

TO LEASE—A BUILDING ON EIGHTH STREET, 100 feet east of Broadway. Apply to GRADY & [illegible], 432 Sixth avenue.

TO LEASE—STORE 651 BROADWAY, ADJOINING Grand Central Hotel; size 25x90 feet; also Basement and Lofts. Apply to WILLIAM L. BURKE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT STORE No. 18 Mercer street; size 25x90 feet; adjoining Grand Central Hotel; rent $5,000. Apply at 651 Broadway, to WILLIAM L. BURKE.

TO LET—TO JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, AN old established Stand, over 20 years; Store 166 Third avenue, near Sixteenth street. Inquire at 563 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—STORE ON THE WEST SIDE OF EIGHTH avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, with new plate glass windows; the best location on the avenue. Apply to [illegible] & SONS, 251 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, TWO Buildings, each 25x100 feet, near Water street. Inquire corner Pearl and John streets, second floor.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FRONT OFFICE ON SECOND floor, with two very large windows, and a closet, entrance [illegible] Broadway street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS FOR OFFICES, from March 1. Apply to VAN SCHAICK & GILLENDER, 69 Liberty street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 21 AMITY STREET, FOR BUSINESS purposes or as a dwelling; rent very moderate. Inquire of A. BRAUTIGAM, 701 Broadway.

TO LET—TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, STORES, Lofts and Basements, on Lispenard street, near Broadway; Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 636 AND 638 BROADWAY, extending through to Crosby street; also House No. 726 Broadway. L. HAMERSLEY, 257 Fifth avenue.

UPPER PART OF BUILDING 158 WEST FOURTEENTH street, near Sixth avenue—First loft fitted up in splendid style; suitable for any first class business, such as dress and cloak maker, cabinet maker, tailor, dentist, costumer, conservatory, &c.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY—ALTERED AND leased to suit tenant.—The northeast corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, opposite Union square, 25x115; will be altered for business purposes and leased for a term of years; the building to have a Mansard roof and fitted to suit Masonic purposes. Inquire of MICHAEL COLEMAN, 32 Chambers street, Tax office.

27 GREAT JONES STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. To lease for a term of years, a new five story marble front Building, with basement and sub-basement, suitable for a large wholesale or importing business; possession given immediately; terms reasonable. Inquire at 24 Bond street.
FREDERICK VILMAR.

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LOOK FOR IT TO-MORROW.

PEACE AND WAR,

A DAINTY DISH TO SET BEFORE A KING.

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TWO CENTS.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A DESIRABLE MODERN THREE STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, 21x50x163 feet, handsomely furnished, Forty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—$170 PER MONTH FOR a new first class brown stone House, handsomely furnished, unexceptionable location, 20 minutes from ferry, in Brooklyn. Address C. W. M., Herald office.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP (MODERN) neatly furnished House, in Van Nest place, Charles street. For permits and terms apply to J. R. DUPIGNAC, 655 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, TO HIGHEST BIDDER, first class high stoop brown stone House; also brick House; near Booth's theatre and Grand Opera House; possession. Address HOUSE, box 121 Herald office.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, A FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop House, with all modern improvements, No. 17 East Twelfth street, between Fifth avenue and University place; possession immediately. Apply to the owner, M. GURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street.

HOUSES AND STORES WANTED.—PROPERTY placed in my charge for renting will receive prompt attention. E. G. LOCKE, Agent,
141 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

TO LET—618 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-ninth and Fiftieth streets, 25x65 feet. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH CARPETS, CHANDELIERS and gas fixtures, the 3½ story high stoop brown stone and brick Dwelling, 55 West Ninth street, 22.5x55x100. Seen without permits from 8 to 10 A. M.; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, to let; to two gentlemen, $10, or to three, $12 per week, fire included; no meals. No. 12 Bond street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO, OWNING AND occupying an elegant residence, beautifully and conveniently located, would let one or two handsomely furnished Rooms to respectable gentlemen, without board, at a moderate rent. 215 East Twelfth street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can have a large, handsomely furnished Room, on the second story of a private house, for $25 a week, at 51 West Twenty-sixth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR ON FIRST FLOOR for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without board. 218 East Twentieth street, between Second and Third avenues.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM ON FIRST floor, with or without Hall Room, adjoining bathroom, connecting, or I would let the Floor, containing five rooms complete, for housekeeping. 1,237 Broadway.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with every convenience, suitable for one or two gentlemen; and one small Room, without board. 54 East Ninth street, west of Broadway.

FOR RENT—A NICE SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS, for a gentleman, without board, consisting of Parlor (fronting on Broadway) and Bedroom; bathroom, closets, fire and gas, &c.; $60 per month. References. 1,178 Broadway, opposite Coleman House.

FRONT ROOM AND HALL BEDROOM ADJOINING, both furnished, to let to a gentleman only. Apply at 433 Sixth avenue, between 2 and 4 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 22 HARRISON street, from $2 to $5 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A LARGE FURNISHED Room to let, on second floor; also hall Room, in a private family; house has all modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at 45 West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM to let to a gentleman and wife or a lady alone. Apply at 210 West Thirty-sixth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, also single Room, for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 626 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT ROOMS, FURNISHED with every requisite for light housekeeping, or will Board a lady and gentleman; family small and quiet. 513 Third avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, front and back Parlors on first floor, with hall Bedroom on second floor; terms reasonable. Apply at 125 Christopher street, corner of Bedford.

TO RENT LOW—TWO HALL ROOMS, FURNISHED, to gentlemen; one on first floor, one on third. 117 East Fifteenth street, near Union square.

$6 50 WEEKLY.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, suitable for housekeeping; closets, bath, hot and cold water; gas included. Apply to owner, 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7.50 WEEKLY.—SITTING AND BED ROOM, CONNECTING, first floor, furnished for housekeeping; water in rooms; closet on floor; stationary tubs. 132 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

59 GROVE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to lady or gentleman; terms moderate.

148 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Well furnished Rooms, with every convenience, for a family or gentlemen; no objection to light housekeeping. No moving May 1.

237 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, on first floor; also Rooms suitable for gentlemen.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS, IN ABINGDON square; rent $25. Also other Apartments; rents $8 to $18. Inquire at 145 Hudson street.

PARTS OF HOUSES TO LET—SEVERAL PARTS OF Houses, in West Fifteenth street, at $25 per month; also in West Sixteenth street, a Floor, at $18.
J. DUNHAM & CO.,
255 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—TO BUSINESS PEOPLE, DESIRING TO RESIDE near their places of business, the House 22 North Moore street, New York; just finished off in suits, on the French plan; will be ready for occupation by 1st February. Apply to E. ROCKEFELLER, 114 Hudson street, where the key is to be found, or to S. CLIFT, owner, 10 West Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, ON THE THIRD FLOOR, back, of house No. 117 West Nineteenth street. None but a small respectable family, without children, need apply. Rent $12 per month.

TO LET—ON FIRST FLOOR, THREE OR FIVE SPLENDID Rooms, consisting of kitchen and other conveniences; terms moderate. Apply at 340 Sixth avenue, third door above Forty-second street.

TO LET—A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, WITH gas, bath, &c., in a new house, in a good neighborhood, in the Ninth ward. A Store and Second Floor, 192 Canal street, to let, separately or together. Apply at 563 Hudson street, Abingdon square.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE. APPLY AT NO. 300 West Fifty-eighth street, one door from Eighth avenue.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THREE STORY House, on Forty-first street, between Madison and Park avenues. Apply to LEVI COOK, 40 Wall street.

$18 A MONTH FOR ROOM AND EXTENSION ROOM, first flight—Parties to be in at [illegible] Thirteenth street, corner of Broadway.

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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest improved patterns; New designs, [illegible] reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam marble works, 134 and 136 [illegible] street, near Third avenue, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

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POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY.
Feb. 2, Feb. 3, Feb 4,
OF G. L. FOX'S
popular pantomime,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEES,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
Seats can now be secured for the last performances of the pantomime, which must positively be withdrawn to permit the production of the
RICHELIEU
of the period,
MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6,
which will be presented with every care.
G. L. RICHELIEU.....................FOX
For which seats can now be secured.

OLYMPIC.
MONDAY, FEB. 6.
The great event.
G. L.
RICHELIEU
FOX,
after great preparation, will be presented.
Seats can now be secured for the
OPENING NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE. SPECIAL NOTICE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED.
Introduction of an
ENTIRE NEW GRAND BALLET,
entitled
THE DEMONS' REVEL
(produced for the first time in America),
with new and elegant Costumes,
wonderful and startling effects,
beautiful and original music,
and embracing in its performance the entire ballet force of this establishment.
THE CELEBRATED RIZARELLI BROTHERS,
the Gymnasts of the world.
MONS. SEGRESTIONE
and his
TWO BEAUTIFUL BOYS,
aged 3 and 4 years, in their
FAMOUS SCENA DE SALON.
DEBUT OF THE SISTERS SEVILLEA,
in their
WONDERFUL POLKA D'ECHASSE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF THE GREAT MAJILTONS
and
MOE AND GOODRICH, THE GREAT SKATERS,
with all the superb scenery,
brilliant effects,
magnificent tableaux.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
THE BLACK CROOK REMODELLED, WITH
THE NEW BALLET, THE DEMON'S REVEL,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES AND SUPERB EFFECTS,
AND THE SEAGRIST MIDGETS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
West 24th street, near Broadway. Begins at eight.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
SEVENTH
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LAST NIGHTS.

Last nights of SARATOGA. The brilliant local Comedy EVERY NIGHT this week. Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Lizzie Winter, Amy Ames, Kate Claxton, Mr. D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. Devere, A. Mathison Burnett, Bascomb and Beekman.
SUPERB LOCAL SCENERY, POPULAR MUSIC AND INGENIOUS MECHANISM.
SARATOGA MATINEE (last but one) Saturday, at 1½.

IN REHEARSAL—DION BOUCICAULT'S last and most brilliant dramatic comedy, now the REIGNING LONDON SENSATION, and for many weeks in preparation here.

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
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LAST WEEK OF THE TROUPE OF
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS.
Genuine Children of the Desert.
THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ACTS.

SEEBACH DRAMATIC SEASON.—TO-NIGHT.—STADT theater.—EIN JUX WILL ER SICH MACHEN. To-morrow, DORF UND STADT. SEEBACH as LORLE. Saturday SEEBACH as MARY STUART.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY. The greatest and best bill ever offered to a New York public.
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS, FEMALE MINSTRELS.
THE FEMALE MINSTRELS, FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Miss Ada Wray's matchless troupe of young and beautiful Vocalists in new Songs, Duets, Glees, Choruses, Jokes, &c. The glorious comic Drama, replete with fun, The School Girls of the Period. Tony Pastor's new Songs. The Double Company. Matinee Saturday, at 2½.

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R. M. HOOLEY.......................Sole proprietor
HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.
DODGING FOR A WIFE.
THE ONLY LEON AS LUCY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE NEW GERMAN OPERA
FOR ONE NIGHT AND ONE MATINEE ONLY,
FRIDAY, FEB. 3, FIDELIO.
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THIRD CONCERT, FEB. 4, AT 8 P. M.
GENERAL REHEARSAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, AT 2½ P. M.
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MRS. MACREADY'S RECITALS.
MRS. MACREADY will be assisted by
GRACE R. MILLS.
Mrs. Macready will take a few pupils in elocution.

ORIENTAL, 625 BROADWAY.—TWENTY BEAUTIFUL Circassian ladies every evening in costumes surpassing in splendor the Black Crook costumes. Music by the Grand Orchestrion. FRED HUGHES, Manager.

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A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
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A CHICKERING PIANOFORTE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE for cash.—A beautiful rosewood Pianoforte; overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe, for $150.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 127 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—A STODDART & DUNHAM PIANO, IN good order, $150; elegant seven octave, all improvements, carved legs, and at a sacrifice.
PEEK & SON, 146 Bleecker street.

A BRILLIANT TONED ROSEWOOD FOUR ROUND corner Pianoforte; cost $700; will be sold for $290. Satin brocatel Parlor Suits for $150; one do., $80. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue.

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A STEINWAY AND OTHER NEW AND SECOND hand Pianos for sale on instalments, for cash, or rented at low rates. Prince & Co.'s celebrated Organs, new styles. Reduced prices.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (135 Fourth avenue).

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Property of family leaving city; trade orders used five months; celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; cost $650; for $260; Parlor Suits, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Carpets, Silverware, Chinaware. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD Pianoforte for $125, cost $450, including Stool and Cover; tone unsurpassed; best makers. 10 Third street, basement door, for two days.

A.—B 4 U BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AND EXAMINE brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte; made to order; cost $700, for $250; Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room Furniture, half cost. Private residence, 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANO, $150; SUPERB 7¼ octave, having four round corners, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement; great bargain. Please examine. JAMES GORDON, 136 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS for the holidays, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANIST FOR A CLUB ROOM, to play from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. until 12 or 1 o'clock; terms moderate. Apply at 520 6th av., after 12 o'clock M.

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A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARLOR Suit, made to order for $675, for $225; one do. for $150; one do. $40; one walnut reps Suit, $45; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $50; Velvet, Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains; Dining Furniture, at great sacrifice for cash. Private residence 33 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at a sacrifice. Magnificent Pianoforte, 7 oct., cost $800, for $270; do., $50; Pianofortes, Paintings, Mirrors, Bronzes, Carpets, Silverware, Chamber and Dining Furniture, a sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

MAGNIFICENT INLAID BEDROOM SUIT—COST $800, for $250; rich Parlor Suits, cost $500, for $175; rep Suits, $45; Carpets from 50 yards upwards. Private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
of
L A U R A K E E N E in H U N T E D D O W N
PRESS AND PUBLIC ENDORSE IT.
Box sheet now open; seats can be secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF
SEE-SAW
and the
HERNANDEZ FOSTER TROUPE,
nightly received with
SHOUTS OF DELIGHT
BY HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION.
This grand pantomime is complete with
15 SUPERB SCENES, 60 TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS, 100 ARTISTS AND AUXILIARIES,
including this superb troupe:—
CLOWN..........................HERNANDEZ FOSTER
HARLEQUIN.........................Mr. FRANK FOSTER
PANTALOON........................Mr. JOS. M. SLOAN
COLUMBINE.........................Miss NELLIE WALL
The pantomime concludes at 11 o'clock.
The performance will commence with the
PASTOR'S DAUGHTER.
Friday evening—FAREWELL BENEFIT of HERNANDEZ FOSTER, and last appearance but one of the troupe, in consequence of other engagements.
GRAND SEE-SAW MATINEE
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
as
"RICHELIEU."
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4,
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as "RAPHAEL" in
"MARBLE HEART."
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co's music store, 711 Broadway.

WALLACE'S
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME
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OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THURSDAY (2d time), Colman's Comedy,
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FRIDAY, Planche's Comedy,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
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USED UP.
SATURDAY (1st time in five years), Colman and Garrick's Comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY (1st time in two years), Lord Lytton's play,
MONEY.
TUESDAY, MONEY.
In preparation, Robertson's NEW COMEDY,
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WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, FEBRUARY 4.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN
ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA,
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THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
RUTTER & GILMORE..........................Managers.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION ADDED
FROM OUR INEXHAUSTIBLE SOURCE OF NOVELTIES.
THE GREAT COMIC STAR COMPANY,
THE FAMOUS LAURI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS,
THE WONDERFUL LEOPOLDS, IN THEIR AERIAL FLIGHT,
The Grand Ballet Divertissement, entitled
THE BRIGAND'S DAUGHTER.
12 Premieur Danseuses.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY. HUGHEY DOUGHERTY.
Bismarck and Favre Outdone.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON.
Lew Rattler, Wm. Arlington, Geo. H. Coes, J. C. Stewart, Ed. Banker, John W. Myers, &c.,
in their side-splitting acts, songs, &c.
See small bills. 100 different acts nightly.
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Every evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
McANDREW'S PASTIMES ON THE LEVEE.
QUADRILLE A LA CLODOCHE.
Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Tommy Sully, Dan Bryant.
LITTLE MAC as the BABY ELEPHANT.
THREE O'CLOCK TRAIN. DEAF IN A HORN.
CAN YOU STAND ON YOUR HEAD.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | 23D ST. | THE BRIGANDS.
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FAMILY MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT TWO.

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WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
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THE LECTURE SEASON.

AN ADDRESS
By Hon. Fernando Wood, M. C.,
for the benefit of the New York Central Dispensary, will be delivered at Central Park Garden, Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, on Thursday evening, February 2, 1871, at 8 o'clock. Subject, "The American People." Admission 50c.

DR. JOHN LORD IN BROOKLYN.—UNIVERSITY Course of Historical Lectures for ladies, the great representatives of modern civilization. The Rev. John Lord, LL. D., will deliver in Brooklyn, in the hall of the Packer Institute, a course of fifteen lectures on the men and women who for the last 500 years are most identified with the progress of society, commencing Tuesday, February 7, at 3 P. M. Terms $10 in advance for the course; single lectures $1. Tickets for sale at Packer Institute; J. C. Bunce's, 56 Court street, and J. W. Smith's, 375 (new number), Fulton street. Part of the same course now being delivered with such great success in New York.

DR. ANNA DENSMORE WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Women's Institute, at the Mott Memorial Rooms, No. 64 Madison avenue, on Thursday, February 2, at 3½ P. M. Subject—"Digestion." All ladies interested are invited.
Miss F. E. HAVILAND, Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Seventh in the course will be given at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, February 2, by Mr. James E. Murdoch, consisting of miscellaneous readings and recitations, selected from the writings of Shakespeare, Scott, Tennyson and distinguished American poets. Doors open at 7:15; commence at 8.

ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPH LECTURES BY WILLIAM C. Prime on Friday, February 3d and 10th, on "Syria, Egypt and the Nile," at Association Hall, corner Twenty third street and Fourth avenue.

PROGRAMME
OF THE
COURSE OF LECTURES,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
BY A. O'LEARY, M. D.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.
Throat, Lungs, Consumption, &c.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.
Diseases of the Air Passages and the Heart, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Palpitation, &c.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 6.
Stomach and Liver, and their diseases; Biliousness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, &c., Eating and Drinking.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.
Culture, Manners and Beauty.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
Physiognomy, or how to read a stranger by his face.
PRIVATE LECTURES.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2½ P. M.
(Ladies only.)
Diseases of Women, Female Weaknesses, &c.
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.
(Men only.)
Origin of Life, &c.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2½ P. M.
(Ladies only.)
Maternity and Gestation.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.
(Men only.)
On the Physiology of Woman.
Cards for the whole course, including private lectures, $1; children 50 cents.
Single admission 25 cents.

SHALL THE BIBLE BE EXPELLED FROM THE COMMON schools? and shall the constitution be so amended that it cannot be? These questions will be answered in a popular lecture by Rev. J. W. Bain, of Newcastle, Pa., in Seventh avenue U. P. church, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, February 2, 1871, at 7½ P. M.; and on Monday evening, February 6, in the same church, he will deliver the lecture entitled, "The Workman and His Work." Admission to each, 25c.

UNIVERSITY COURSE OF LECTURES, AT ASSOCIATION Hall.
Dr. Lord's ninth Lecture will be delivered Thursday, at 11¼ o'clock.
Subject—Gustavus Adolphus.
Tickets for the remaining fifteen lectures $10; single tickets $1. For sale at Putnam's.

MUSICAL.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE pianoforte at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter; best reference given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, box 124 Herald office.

DR. CUTLER IS AUTHORIZED TO ESTABLISH A quartet choir of mixed voices for Christ church, New York; not by any means to supersede the present chancel choir, but to assume those elaborate portions of the musical service which can never be adequately sung (however well trained the choir), when trebles and tenors are widely separated. The quartet will occupy the organ loft and, under the direction of the choir master, will alternate with the singers in the chancel, thus heightening the contrast between solo and chorus. With the permission of the rector of Christ church the quartet will negotiate with a contralto, tenor and bass, the soprano being already provided. First class singers required and such will receive liberal remuneration. Address Dr. H. S. CUTLER, Choir Master Christ church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

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WANTED—BY A CONTRALTO SINGER, A SITUATION in the choir of a Protestant church in this city or Brooklyn. Address J. R., 55 7th av. Reference, Mrs. Jenny Kempton.

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Third night of UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
Miss LUCY RUSHTON,
the distinguished comedienne, in her great drama,
RED HANDS,
RED HANDS,
produced with entirely new scenery and
MARVELLOUS SENSATIONAL EFFECTS.
THE OLD CROSS ROADS INN AND ITS STORY,
THE AUSTRALIAN FARM,
ADRIFT ON THE RAPIDS.
THE GREAT SENSATION SCENE,
SWEPT OVER THE RAGING FALLS,
ROUSES THE AUDIENCE TO ENTHUSIASM.
THE CRUMBLING STAIRCASE,
THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
Second week of James Barnes' successful sensational drama,
THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

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JAMES FISK, JR.......................Proprietor
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS AND SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 2.
First appearance in America of
MLLE. LEA SILLY.....................as.......BOULOTTE
In Offenbach's popular Opera Bouffe,
BARBE BLEUE.
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AIMEE..............................as.......LA PERICHOLE
in the triumphant revival,
LA PERICHOLE.
SUNDAY. SIXTH GRAND CONCERT,
FISK'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
MONDAY—AN EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME.
FIVE PRIMA DONNE IN FOUR OPERAS, ASSISTED BY THE FINEST BALLET IN AMERICA.
Seats secured at box office of Opera House; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

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ANNOUNCEMENT
In compliance with a general desire by parties unable to attend the usual grand Sunday Concerts of
FISK, JR.'S
EXCELSIOR NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
the management take pleasure in announcing a
REHEARSAL MATINEE
of this celebrated organization on
THURSDAY, AT 1 P. M.
(doors open at 12½),
to which the price of admission to
ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE,
including seats, has been fixed at
FIFTY CENTS.
THE SIXTH REGULAR CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
W. M. HOLLAND.......................Lessee and Manager
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871,
and every evening except Saturday,
EDWIN FORREST
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AS KING LEAR.
KING LEAR.
KING LEAR.
Box office now open.
SATURDAY MATINEE AND EVENING, THE ELFIN STAR, MISS EFFIE JOHNS.

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PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS.
The Best Performance in the City.
OVER 100 STAR ARTISTS.
OVER 100 STAR ARTISTS.
MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 6,
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MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 6,
New Stars and the new Irish Drama, the
New Stars and the new Irish Drama, the
GREEN BANNER;
GREEN BANNER;
GREEN BANNER;
OR, THE HARP OF ERIN.
OR, THE HARP OF ERIN.
MR. JOSH HART AS THE IRISH PATRIOT.
MR. JOSH HART AS THE IRISH PATRIOT.
MASTER BARNEY AND S. RICKEY
in their Barn Door Reel.
GRAND TABLEAUX OF IRELAND.
GRAND TABLEAUX OF IRELAND.
GRAND TABLEAUX OF IRELAND.
MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 6.
MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 6.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
IN THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.
IN REHEARSAL, THE RED LIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
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BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS',
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF WAMBOLD'S NEW BALLAD,
"GOD BLESS THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER."
BILLY BIRCH, CHARLEY BACKUS,
W. BERNARD, BILLY WEST,
ROLLIN HOWARD, JOHNNY QUEEN,
BILLY EMMETT, J. T. OBERIST,
IN FAVORITE ACTS.
BURLESQUE OPERA OF LES BRIGANDS.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.
MISS JENNY BUSK,
the celebrated American Prima Donna, TUESDAY evening, Feb. 7, 1871, assisted by the following eminent artists:—JOSEPH HERRMANNS, Basso; W. CANDIDUS, Tenor; CHAS. WERNER, Violoncellist. Grand Orchestra. Henry Blake Danforth, Conductor. Tickets—Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 75c. For sale at Steinway Hall; Schubert & Co.'s, 820 Broadway; Schirmer & Co.'s, 701 Broadway; J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, 43 and 50 East Twenty-third street. For particulars see further advertisements.

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THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic,
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS' FOURTH CONCERT FOR the Orpheon Free Choral School Fund (schools open every Tuesday evening, and Monday and Friday afternoons at 4 o'clock, at the lecture room of Church of Strangers, No. 4 Winthrop place, in Greene street, below Eighth) will be a MATINEE, at 3½ o'clock, on THURSDAY, February 2, at ASSOCIATION HALL, when the great Pianist will play from a numbered programme of
ONE HUNDRED PIECES FROM MEMORY,
at the dictation of the audience.
Tickets $1; sold at Ditson's, 711 Broadway.
J. B. CONGER, Agent.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
The most beautiful Irish scenery in the world, illustrated by Descriptive Lecture, Songs, Dances and Sketches. Commence at 8. Admission, 25c. and 50c.

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618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit. 618

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BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

MEMBERS AND THEIR FRIENDS OF THE PROSPECT Park Fair Grounds Association are notified that there will be music and dancing every evening at the Club House during the sleighing. JOHN L. SNEDIKER.

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ANNUAL
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MASQUERADE
BALL,
February 14,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM.
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ATHLETIC EXERCISES. Open day and evening.
ADMISSION FREE.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
On account of the unusual accumulation of snow upon the roof of the rink, upon examination, the architect has directed the building to be closed until the snow can be removed and additional strength given to it. Extensive alterations and additions will be made, which will make the building positively safe under all circumstances. Due notice will be given of the reopening.

THE ORIENTAL, 625 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE Olympic theatre.—The finest fitted up Concert Room in America; 20 beautiful Circassian ladies every evening.
FRED HUGHES, Manager.

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THE BALL SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ANNUAL BALL NINTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y.,
FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
200 PIECES OF MUSIC.
Tickets $5, admitting gentleman and ladies.
For sale at hotels, music stores and box office Grand Opera House.
Boxes can be had of Lieutenant Colonel Braine, Erie Railroad office; or Adjutant Allen, 17 Broad street.

CHARITY BALL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets five dollars each.
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A.—SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 227 East Tenth street.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher dances.
Also new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month.
Ladies and children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Gentlemen attend by card at their convenience.

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WASHINGTON.

Revivals of Rumors of Ministerial Changes.

The President's Cabinet to be Reconstructed About the 4th of March.

The Present Incumbents Lack Political Strength and Influence.

THE EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Butler, Beck, Cox and Porter in a Broil.

Visit of Japanese to the White House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.

Reconstruction of the President's Cabinet—Why the Present Officials are to be Superseded.

The sensation in political circles to-day was the rumor that President Grant has at last concluded to reconstruct his Cabinet. It was a secret known to a very few last evening, and to-day it was whispered with great caution among those who are supposed to be in the confidence of the administration. It seems that the President has had the subject under consideration for some time; that his attention was first called to it by certain leading politicians who are anxious to save the republican party in 1872, and that he now sees that there must be a complete change in the Cabinet as the first step in the campaign. The members of the present Cabinet are all personally acceptable to the President, but it is said he has discovered that they do not and cannot bring him that which he most needs—namely, political strength and influence. Beginning with the Premier, Mr. Fish, and coming down to the Postmaster General, Mr. Creswell, there is not a man in the Cabinet, it is alleged, who can command the support of the party throughout the country. They are all respectable men, but not strong, not influential even, in the States from which they hail. New Jersey, the political managers say, was carried last time by accident, and not through any effort of Robeson. Iowa would be republican if General Belknap had never been in the Cabinet. The same is true of Massachusetts concerning Boutwell. The presence of Mr. Creswell in the Cabinet has not won Maryland to the republican party, nor has Georgia been saved by the fact that Mr. Akerman is Attorney General. Mr. Delano does not possess the confidence of the republican party any more than did Mr. Cox. Neither of them, it is asserted, could carry their own State. This is the argument of the managers, and it is said this is the way they have presented the case to the President, until at last he has come to look at the matter from their standpoint—political expediency. The time when the revolution in the Cabinet is to take place is set down on or about the 4th of March. The successors of the present incumbents are not known as yet, but it is said they will be leading men of the republican party—men who understand how to manage political machinery—men who can go into States and look after conventions; in short, men who have some status in the party which is expected to nominate and re-elect Grant in 1872. It seems to be conceded that Morton will go into the State Department. This was stated by the HERALD first of all some weeks ago, and has never been successfully contradicted. It is probable that Mr. Delano may remain in the Interior Department. The proposed reconstruction of the Cabinet seems to be hailed with satisfaction by the leading republicans in and out of Congress. It is a matter to which they have looked forward as inevitable. The only fear was that it would not be done in time to arouse the waning enthusiasm of the party.

Excitement in the House—Sharp Debate and Passage of the Bill Abolishing the Test Oath.

There was a good deal of excitement in the House to-day over the bill to abolish the test oath, and Ben Butler, Sam Cox, and other gentlemen who always take a hand when there is anything of interest going on, managed to get off a few personalities upon members who have the temerity to engage them in debate. Porter, from Virginia—or, rather, from the "Richmond district," as Sam Cox put it—undertook to call Cox to account for something he had said the other day. Unfortunately for Porter he was not always as radical as he is now, and even since he became a member of the House the fact has been brought out that Ben Butler at one time had a ball and chain attached to him for expressions of disloyalty. This is a sore spot with Porter. Sam Cox knew it, and when the member from Richmond pressed Sam he came back at him with the ball and chain story. Before that the Speaker had been compelled to call Porter to order for personal remarks towards Cox. At the mention of the ball and chain Porter became terribly excited and indignant. He attempted to reply to Cox, but the Speaker, apprehending an old-fashioned row, rapped loudly and incessantly with his gavel. Porter was too mad to say anything, but Sam, who managed to control himself, got home again at Porter, and while the Speaker was hammering away Cox was heard above the din to say that he could have no quarrel with the member from Richmond, because he (Mr. Porter) was not a fighting man, and that fact had already been demonstrated. This was touching Porter again on the sore spot. He is the same man who, it will be remembered, was whipped by Pat Woods in the streets of Richmond, for which Pat was brought to the bar of the House and afterwards imprisoned. The Speaker, after nearly knocking his desk into splinters with the blows of his gavel, succeeded in drowning the voice of the belligerents; but Sam had got out all he wanted, and sat down apparently well pleased. Porter will hardly attack him again.

Later in the debate Ben Butler got the floor, and ended by getting into an encounter with Jones, of Kentucky. The democrats like to put impertinent questions to Ben, because they know it always enrages him. Butler had been denouncing the passage of the bill, because every time the government had yielded anything to the rebels it only made them more rampant, gave rise to fresh outrages upon Union men, and worked against the interests of the republican party. Jones, of Kentucky, wanted to know what had been yielded? Somebody else asked him a question at the same time. "One at a time," cried Butler, "I'll answer all of you if you only give me a chance." Jones persisted in having an answer at once. Butler went on to reply, and told Jones that they had yielded in giving the gentleman from Kentucky a seat in the House. There was about to be another scene, but, fortunately, the previous question exhausted itself about this time, and the Speaker managed to get the House in order so as to come to a vote on the bill.

The Western River Disaster.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed Supervising Inspector Houston to investigate the causes which led to the disaster to the steamer W. R. Arthur, and also ordered Supervising Inspector Burnett, of St. Louis, to transmit all the material facts as to the last inspection of this vessel, in order that the report may be as full and complete as possible. At the recent convention of supervising inspectors a new rule was adopted for the government of local inspectors on the Western rivers. It appears that there has not been a proper understanding of the law regulating the transportation of passengers on the Western river steamboats, and it is now proposed to make the instructions uniform and hold the local inspectors strictly responsible for the fulfilment of their duty.

Executive Session of the Senate—The Nomination of Mr. Kramer—Sumner Wide Awake.

The Senate went into executive session soon after three o'clock to-day. The understanding was that the case of Willis Drummond, nominated to be Commissioner of the Land Office, in place of Mr. Wilson, was to be taken up. This case had excited considerable debate yesterday, and there was a desire to finish it. As soon as the doors were closed, however, Senator Chandler arose and moved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from the further consideration of the nomination of Mr. Kramer to be Minister to the Hague. This created a sensation. Senator Sumner was on his feet at once.

"I object, Mr. President," he said; "I object to this extraordinary proceeding."

"Well," said Chandler, "you have had this nomination before your committee for months, and you have not reported it. Now, I propose that the Senate take hold of it and confirm Mr. Kramer."

"I repeat," said Sumner, in stentorian tones, "I object, Mr. President. This is something very extraordinary. The Committee of Foreign Relations has had the nomination of Mr. Kramer under consideration for two months. All we have been able to ascertain about him is that he is the President's brother-in-law, and that he is unfit for the place to which he has been nominated. I say, Mr. President, Mr. Kramer is unfit for the place, and yet the Senator from Michigan proposes to take his case out of the committee and confirm him."

While Sumner was delivering this little speech he shook his finger significantly at Chandler, as if he meant to defy his efforts to bring poor Kramer out of Chancery. Chandler did not seem disposed to follow up the affair, and, somebody calling for the unfinished business, the Senate proceeded to discuss the case of Drummond, who was subsequently confirmed.

The Income Tax Bill.

The conference committee appointed yesterday to consider whether the Senate had the right to originate and pass the bill to repeal the tax on incomes did not meet to-day, and have agreed not to meet until Friday. The conferees on the part of the House are understood to be all in favor of the position assumed by the House—to wit, that the Senate had no right to pass the bill. The result of the conference, therefore, is likely to be a disagreement. In the meantime the Committee on Ways and Means hopes to be able to report a bill to the House in favor of the repeal of the tax. The committee now stands four to four on the subject. One member—Dennis McCarthy, of New York—is absent. It is believed that he favors repeal, and the four members of the committee who are on the same side are very anxious for his speedy return. His presence, it is thought, would give them a majority of one. McCarthy has been telegraphed to come on at once, and he is expected to arrive to-morrow.

Proposed Admission of Colorado.

The Governor of Colorado and the Delegate and Delegate elect from that Territory have addressed a letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories in advocacy of the admission of Colorado as a State in the Union, a bill for that purpose having been reported, and giving an account of the resources and productions of that country. The taxable property, exclusive of railroads and gold and silver mines—the latter not taxable—is nineteen millions and a third dollars. Of the eighteen States admitted since 1802 to 1867 only two—namely, California and Kansas—had a population larger than that of Colorado, which the United States Marshal for that Territory represents to be now 60,000. The Senate Committee on Territories has also reported a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State. The report accompanying it states that the Territory is a good wheat, pastoral and mineral country, containing various rich gold, silver, copper and other mines. As near as can be ascertained the value of the various articles of commerce which passed across Kansas and were transported to the end of the railroad into New Mexico during the year 1870 amounted to about $8,000,000, and the commerce from Old Mexico to about $2,000,000 more, making an annual amount of $10,000,000 additional. Within the last ten years the increase of population of New Mexico has been 41,882 persons; and, without including the wild Indians, and after giving territory and population to Colorado and Arizona, the Territory of New Mexico has now a citizen population of 92,890 persons.

The Minority Report on Woman Suffrage—Butler and Longbridge as Champions of the Shrieckers.

The minority of the House Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Representatives Loughridge and B. F. Butler, in their report presented to day in the matter of the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull and others on the question of female suffrage, say that it is one of exceeding interest and importance, involving the constitutional rights not only of the memorialists, but of more than one-half of the citizens of the United States, and that the question of propriety or expediency has nothing to do with it. The minority reply at length to the report of the majority, quoting from various legal opinions and relating to historical circumstances to show that, by the common law of England, the authority is clear that women have a right to vote and that it cannot be questioned that from time immemorial unmarried women, by the laws of England, are competent to vote. After examining into the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States the minority claim that from the very beginning of our government the right of suffrage is a fundamental right of citizenship, not only included in the term privileges of citizens of the United States, as used in that amendment, but also included in other parts of the constitution, and in this they claim they are sustained by the authorities and by reason. After discussing the term "citizenship" they say the right to a voice in the government is but the natural right of protection of one's life, liberty and property by personal strength, but brute force has been so modified as to be used in the form of a vote through the machinery of a free government. They conclude by saying:—

It is perfectly proper, in our opinion, for the House to pass a declaratory resolution, which would be an index to the action of the House should the question be brought before it by a contest for a seat. We, therefore, recommend that the right of suffrage is one of the inalienable rights of the citizens of the United States, subject to regulation by the States through equal and just laws. That this right is included in the privileges of citizens of the United States, which are guaranteed by section one of article fourteen of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, and that female citizens who are otherwise classified by the laws of the States where they reside are competent voters for Representatives in Congress.

The Woman Question.

A number of women, advocates of suffrage for their sex, have been in attendance at the Capitol for some days past, making their headquarters the room of the House Committee on Education. Next Monday a resolution will be introduced, giving Victoria C. Woodhull the use of the Hall of Representatives for the delivery of an address in advocacy of that cause. In opposition to them there is a strong movement by many of the same sex, in vindication of what they term "woman's true rights," nearly five thousand of them having presented remonstrances to Congress against the oppression of having suffrage forced upon them. The latter class desire it stated that a letter has been received from Catharine E. Beecher, in which she says it is not true, as reported, that she is in favor of woman's suffrage, nor is it true of a large majority of her family and personal friends.

Consolidation of Philadelphia Revenue Districts.

The President has reconsidered his recent order consolidating the revenue districts of Philadelphia, and in an Executive order of the 31st ult. has consolidated the First and Third districts, with John C. Kerney as collector and William B. Elliott as assessor. In the Second district William J. Pollock is continued collector and William S. Stokely assessor. The Fourth district will remain as previously organized, with Horace G. Sickel collector and Charles B. Barrett assessor.

The "Japs" at the White House.

The members of the Japanese Embassy, accompanied by the Secretary of State, called at the White House to-day, and paid their respects to the President. Quite an interesting interview transpired. There were present at the Executive Mansion, in addition to the President and Secretary Fish, all the members of the Cabinet and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. No set speeches were made. The Japanese Assistant Minister of Finance informed the President of the objects of his mission here, which, as already generally known, is to obtain an insight concerning the management of our financial system. In response to this he was assured that our Secretary of the Treasury would afford him the facilities for obtaining the desired information. The members of the Embassy were personally introduced to the officials present by Secretary Fish, and at the close of the interview with the President were escorted through the different parlors of the Executive Mansion. The governor in charge of the Embassy presented a letter of introduction to Secretary Boutwell from Mr. De Long, the American Minister Resident at Yokohama. The letter states that the official whom it introduces has given great attention to the study of the finance of Europe and America, and prefers our system to any other, and is therefore anxious to inspect our mints, investigate the manufacture and issue of our paper money and inform himself about our revenue laws. The Japanese government has completed but not put in operation a mint at Osacka, and it is presumed that it desires to adopt some general and satisfactory system of paper currency in place of the crude and unsatisfactory issue now extant. The Embassy will visit the Treasury to-morrow.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—

Benjamin Devoe, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-sixth district of New York; Henry E. Rhoades, to be Second Assistant Engineer in the Navy; Lemuel Wilson, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Tallahassee, Fla.; B. J. Rhodes, to be Register of Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; H. W. Fick, to be Receiver of Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; George W. Dennison, to be Register at Little Rock, Ark.; A. A. Tuffts, to be Receiver at Camden, Ark.; D. S. Griffin, to be Register at Camden, Ark.

Postmasters—John C. Hanman, at Delphi, Ind.; J. G. Hatchell, at Frankfort, Ky.; George W. Baker, at Rochester, Minn.; J. S. Garrison, at Cape May, N. J.; William S. Brown, at Napa City, Cal.; Oliver Burke, at Catskill, N. Y.; Charles R. Tyler, at Green Bay, Wis.; Samuel K. Bern, at Kenton, Ohio; F. L. Goodson, at Bellevue, Ohio; Squire A. Epperson, at Bushnell, Ill.; W. H. Hollis, Jr., at Mason, Ill.; Lizzie Gilmer, Pittsfield, Ill.; L. W. Smith, Effingham, Ill.; Norman Parsons, Pendleton, Ill.; Arthur Fannie, Warren, Ill.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Willis Drummond, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of Wilson, removed.

Lewis Weitzel, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First district of Ohio.

John B. Monteith, Indian Agent of the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho.

Government Disbursements.

The government disbursements during January were as follows.—

War	$6,323,353
Navy	2,103,109
Interior and pensions	746,028
Civil and miscellaneous	5,374,887
Total	$14,552,332

This does not include the interest paid on account of the public debt.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The First Document of the Kind Ever Sent to Congress.

Suggestions Favoring the Establishment of Federal Prisons.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.

The following is the annual report of the Attorney General, sent to Congress to-day:—

The act of June 22, 1870, to establish the Department of Justice, requires the Attorney General to make an annual report to Congress in January of each year of the business of the said Department of Justice and any other matters appertaining thereto that he may deem proper, including the statistics of crime under the laws of the United States and as far as practicable under the laws of the several States. In obedience to this provision of law I respectfully submit the following report:—The act took effect on the 1st day of July, 1870. Upon my qualification as Attorney General a few days after that date, I found that my predecessor had made none of the changes contemplated by the act except a few which were mainly of a formal character.

LACK OF OFFICE ROOM.

In endeavoring to organize the department, according to the design of act I. encountered a serious obstacle in the inability of the Superintendent of the Treasury building to provide suitable rooms in that building or in any other in the vicinity. Consequently the Examiner of Claims in the State Department and the Naval Solicitor still retain their respective offices in the buildings occupied by the State and Navy Departments. The Solicitor General and one of the Assistant Attorney Generals have offices in a building on F street. The other Assistant Attorney General has an office in the Capitol. The offices of the Attorney General, the Solicitor of the Treasury and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue are in the Treasury building. Thus the officers of this department are dispersed in five buildings, some of them at a considerable distance from the others. Until a building sufficient for all of them shall be provided the purpose of Congress to bring under one direction all the law officers of the Executive Departments will not be thoroughly accomplished.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The sixteenth section of that act gives to the Attorney General the supervision of the various district attorneys. In the main the country is well served by these officers. Some of them complain, not unjustly, of the inadequacy of their compensation. The same service rendered to private clients would receive a far more liberal reward. They are now paid a salary of $200 a year, five dollars a day for attendance in court, ten cents a mile for travel, a docket fee in each case of five, ten or twenty dollars, according to the disposition of it, and two per cent of the moneys collected in revenue cases. Should the fees exceed $6,000 a year the excess must be paid into the Treasury after certain allowances for hire of clerks, &c. The salary of $200 is intended as a compensation for the labor of corresponding with the departments at Washington. This labor has been much increased in late years. It often requires extended investigation and much clerical service. I know no work for the public which is so ill paid. The general professional service which these officers perform is of the highest value to the government. Unless that service is efficient, dues to the government are unpaid and crime is unpunished. They are opposed to skilful adversaries, and it is essential to the respectability as well as to the interests of the government that they should be men of high professional character. Such men cannot be expected to abandon a private for a public clientage without something like an adequate remuneration. I respectfully suggest

AN INCREASE OF THEIR COMPENSATION

to some such scale as the following, namely:—An annual salary of five hundred dollars in the smaller districts and a thousand dollars in the larger, a doubling of the present per diem and docket fees, and an extension of the commission of two per centum to all collections for the government. The rule which fixes six thousand dollars as the maximum of compensation should also be abolished. The application of a maximum rule of compensation to such officers is neither wise nor just. One cannot earn ten thousand dollars in fees without doing ten times as much work as the man who receives one thousand dollars in fees. Ten times the work ought to bring ten times the pay. The present system has a natural tendency to diminish the zeal of the officer when his maximum is reached, and to tend him to seek improper incidental allowances. If the compensation at the proposed rate should rise to an inordinate amount in some of the largest districts, a diminution in the rate might be made after a certain amount is reached without departing from the rule that an increase of labor should bring an increase of pay. Should the increase be made the assistant district attorneys, who are now paid directly from the Treasury, could be paid in the more lucrative districts out of the emoluments of their principals. These suggestions on the subject of the maximum are also applicable to

MARSHALS AND CLERKS.

I am persuaded that the increased efficiency wrought in all these officers by the proposed change would bring into the Treasury tenfold more than it now receives from their surplus fees. While the law prescribing a maximum remains in force, it should be observed as strictly as any other law. The clerks of the courts of the United states, as well as the district attorneys and marshals, are required to render semi-annual returns of their emoluments, and to pay into the treasury all above the maximum. In some instances clerks have failed in this duty, notwithstanding the most urgent calls upon them from this department. A complaint to the judges who appoint and remove them does not always bring the desired correction. Their bonds are in a small penalty, and suits on them will not afford effectual redress. I suggest that Congress give to the department some means of forcing these delinquents to obey the law

INSANE CONVICTS.

My attention has been called to the necessity of some provision for convicts under the laws of the United States who become insane while undergoing sentence. Some of the States remove convicts of this description under their own laws to their insane asylums, and the same disposition has been made of United States convicts in their prisons and penitentiaries, but this is not general, and some provision on the subject seems to be required by humanity. It is a question well deserving the attention of Congress whether the government of the United States should not now provide its own penitentiaries instead of being dependent upon the will of the States in so important a matter.

FEDERAL PRISONS SUGGESTED.

When the number of United States prisoners was small and transportation was difficult and expensive it was convenient to use the penitentiaries of the States, but now, with our great increase of population and of crime, with the modern facilities for transportation, a few penitentiaries, owned by the government in different parts of the country, controlled and visited by officers of the United States, would answer all the ends of security and of punishment, with a uniformity of superintendence and supervision, which is desirable, but under the present system impossible. I make the same recommendation on the subject of jails for the confinement of persons held for trial or sentenced to brief imprisonment in the more populous districts. The convenience of having such prisoners near the place of trial will justify the continuance of the present system in districts where the number is small. In the safe keeping of its own prisoners and the punishment of its own criminals, our government ought not to be permanently dependent upon the county of any other government, however friendly and sympathetic, and in the case not altogether imaginary of a State administration unfriendly to the enforcement of the laws of the United States the power of such a State to withhold the use of its prisons from the United States might be exercised to the serious obstruction of justice.

In the act establishing this department Congress manifests a disapprobation of the practice of retaining

SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR THE GOVERNMENT,

though the employment of such counsel is allowed in certain circumstances by the seventeenth section of the act. In a few important cases, where before that act took effect special counsel had been retained by the departments, I have thought that the inconvenience of a change of counsel in a current litigation would justify the continuance of their services, but in new cases, however strongly urged, I have generally declined to employ such counsel. Not to dwell upon the temptation to abuse which exists where a discretion is allowed in that matter, I think that upon general grounds the regular attorneys for the United States and their regular assistants ought to be equal to the ordinary necessities of the government, and that special counsel should only be employed in cases of emergency. If, as is often urged, the compensation allowed to regular counsel and their assistants is not sufficient to command the ability that is needed to cope with the adverse counsel, the remedy lies with Congress. The regular district attorneys ought not to be degraded to the rank of secondary counsel for the United States in their respective districts, as they practically are, when special counsel appear for the government in every important case. Under the present laws, when the government enforces

CLAIMS UPON PARTNERS

or other co-debtors living in different districts, a separate suit must be brought in each. A law giving jurisdiction over all such debtors to the courts of the district in which one of them resides or might be found, and providing for service of process in the other districts would accelerate collections and save expense. The laws of the several States exempting certain amounts of real and personal property from execution for debt are held in some districts to be applicable to debts due to the United States. The State regulations are various, both as to the species and as to the amounts of the exempted property. By removing from a State which allows a small exemption to a State which allows a large exemption, a debtor to the government is often practically released. Losses often occur in this way in the cases of defaulting postmasters, mail contractors, distillers, &c., whose bonds, sufficient in the State where they were executed and approved, are made worthless by the removal of the obligators to other States. There ought to be some uniform regulation on this subject. In some districts the courts collect fines and costs in criminal cases by judgment and execution against the property of the offender, in others by imprisonment until the fine and costs are paid. I suggest that Congress put an end to this diversity by

A GENERAL LAW ON THE SUBJECT.

The mode of arresting and transferring persons charged with crime in one district and found in another might be made more simple, speedy and effective. I know no reason why criminal process issued in one district should not be executed in all parts of the United States. It was my wish to present to Congress in this report a complete

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS

of the United States in the courts. Calls for the needed information have been addressed to the district attorneys. No returns sufficient for use have come from the districts of Delaware, Northern Florida, Southern Florida, Maine, Minnesota, Northern Mississippi, Western Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Eastern Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Eastern Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Eastern Wisconsin, District of Colorado, Idaho and Utah.

After giving a partial statement of the business of the United States in the courts the Attorney General concludes his report as follows:—

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

In October last a letter was sent to the Governor of each State and Territory requesting him to furnish to this department as early as possible in January, 1871, the statistics of crime in his State or territory for the year 1870, classifying the desired information as follows:—

First—The number of prosecutions instituted during said year, under the penal laws of the State, in three classes—capital crimes, crimes punishable in the penitentiary, offences punished less severely.

Second—The number of criminal cases disposed of during said year, the report specifying with the same classification as above; the number of cases tried by a jury, the number of convictions by a jury, the number of acquittals by a jury, the number of cases *nolle prossed*, dismissed or discontinued, the number of cases tried by judges or magistrates without a jury, the number of convictions in such cases, the number of acquittals in such cases. To this request but few answers have come. Some of the Governors report that there is no provision in their States for collecting such information. Others furnish such statistics as they possess. Meagre as these are they are, perhaps, the beginning of a series of annual collections of statistics that will finally become complete and valuable.

A. T. AKERMAN, Attorney General.

JANUARY 31, 1871.

THE KU KLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A New Bill in the Legislature for the Suppression of the Klan.

Arson and Barn Burning to be Declared Punishment with Death—Progress of Governor Holden's Impeachment Trial.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1, 1871.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to restore the law making burglary and arson punishable with death, which was repealed by the last republican Legislature of 1868-69. It is argued by the friends of the bill that it will tend to the effectual suppression not only of the Ku Klux, but also all other secret political societies. Mr. Graham, who introduced the bill, said:—

Mr. President, I ask leave to introduce a bill and have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The object contemplated is the effectual suppression of Ku Klux. We know that the Congress of the United States is much exercised upon this subject, and have appointed a committee to take testimony to see whether we shall have another reconstruction or not. Desiring to aid in the suppression of all secret societies, I have prepared this bill to restore the old punishment for arson and burglary. These crimes are so mean, so despicable in their nature, that when committed they rouse all the passions of the human soul and cry aloud for vengeance. The people have a strong idea that burglary and arson ought to be visited with death. If the last Legislature, instead of passing foolish and mischievous acts as the Fanning act and Shaffner act, had passed the bill under consideration, the Ku Klux would have found but little to operate upon. Many pious people in the Northern States are groaning over our deplorable condition. The Ku Klux ceased to operate last spring, and as I am afraid that the numerous barn burnings which have recently taken place in this State will cause a counter organization to arise, I introduce this bill to prevent both barn-burnings and retaliation. Our people have not much objection to having persons hung for burglary and arson, but they somewhat prefer that it shall be done according to due course of law. I hope, therefore, that the bill may be referred and our old law restored, under which we had little barn burning and no Ku Klux.

In the Court of Impeachment to-day there was a sharp debate over the right of a conservative Senator who was admitted yesterday to participate in the proceedings, defence objecting on the ground that he was not a member when the court was organized. The Chief Justice ruled in favor of the new Senator, deciding that the challenge of defence was inadmissable. All the preliminaries are now arranged and the testimony will be commenced to-morrow.

AUSTRIA ARMING.

Premier Von Beust on the Dangers of the European Crisis.

The Empire Not Revengeful but "Prudent."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

By telegram from Pesth, dated in that city yesterday, I am enabled to report to the HERALD that during the Parliamentary session of the Austro-Hungarian delegation in that day the Premier Baron von Beust delivered a speech in advocacy of an increase of the armaments of the empire, both military and naval. He said that he distinctly "repudiated the idea that the government was actuated by any policy of revenge for the past, but that the danger of warlike complications involving Austria was not a phantom peril. The policy of the empire was peaceful and prudent; but contingencies were possible, and the foreign Powers must learn that Austria is ready for defence."

Towards the close of his address Premier Beust said, "that while the relations of the empire with North Germany were most friendly no effort would be spared to prevent fear and suspicion and secure mutual respect."

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

In connection with the important declaration of Premier Beust, as given in our cable report above, it is of interest to know that the report of the Military Committee, which was lately presented in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath contained a brief *exposé* of the military reforms and army force of the empire, with some few pointed remarks on the surrounding situation as tending to war.

The members of the committee gave expression to their conviction that "the present straining of the military resources in Europe cannot possibly be of any long duration, and must either end in a general disarmament, peaceably agreed to on a mutual understanding, or result at no distant period in a violent war and consequent universal exhaustion; for no State is in a position to bear for any length of time the burdens of the present armed attitude without drifting into financial and economic ruin." Comparing the future organized military strength of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy on a war footing (viz., common army 800,000 men, military frontier 50,000 men, landwehr (militia) in the two halves of the empire, 200,000 men—total, 1,050,000 men), with the military strength of the other great continental States—namely, the North German Confederation, then commanding an army of 1,028,946 men (standing army 843,394 men, landwehr 185,552 men), and including South Germany, with 200,171 men more (standing army 156,760 men, landwehr 43,411 men), or grand total, 1,229,117 men; Russia—Field army, including that of the Caucasus, 827,350 men, local troops 410,427 men, irregulars 220,223 men—together 1,457,000 men; lastly, Italy—Standing army 348,461 men, National Guard Mobile, exclusive of Venetia, 132,000 men—total, 480,461 men—the Austrian committee is of opinion that the figure given in the Army bill for the strength of the Austro-Hungarian army in time of war does not go beyond the limit required for the security of the State and the maintenance of its power and dignity. The committee finally declared that the acceptance of the Army bill by the Legislature of the two divisions of the monarchy will prove to Europe "that both parts of the empire are resolved to stand together in the hour of danger, and that Austria's power has increased."

ST. DOMINGO.

The Opponents of Baez in the Field.

FOUR ARMIES PREPARED.

The Principal Cities Against the President.

CABRAL'S SUCCESSES.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Jan. 11, 1871.

The annexation of St. Domingo is met with violent opposition by the opponents of Baez. Cabral and his adherents are active. There are now four separate armies in the interest of Cabral. They are fully determined to test the protectorate of the United States to the Baez government, and declare themselves prepared to try conclusions with the United States gunboats at once rather than submit or wait any longer. It is not at all improbable they will commit some overt act and endeavor to bring matters to an end.

General Pimental recently landed on the north coast, near Monte Christe. He has with him 500 Dominicans, who came from St. Thomas and Turk's Island, their arms being furnished them from the revolutionary district Seylo. They made a great demonstration on landing, and are now menacing Port-au Platte. Cabral is marching with another army towards Azua, where he will arrive in a few days. St. Jago des los Cabelleros will join the revolutionists of Seylo, which city I now in their possession. Among the leaders are many of the heroes of the second independence of St. Domingo, Luperon, Benito, Manan, Sanchez and others. These four armies Cabral, Pimental, Seylo and St. Jago des los Cabelleros will offer a very effective resistance, but it is said that the Seylo and Pimental armies will make overtures, though of what nature has not yet transpired, to the United States Commissioners.

The resolution against Baez is a positive fact, with fair prospect of success. The men are numerous, determined and well armed. They have declared their intention or readiness to measure strength with the United States gunboats on this station in the Baez interest, in order to determine if free men of the United States will fire on free men of St. Domingo.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners.

The Board met at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the chair. The attorney was directed to commence suits against fifteen persons for violations of the Tenement House act, twenty-four for violation of rules of the Board and two violations of the sanitary rules. Dr. Morris, City Sanitary Inspector, submitted the following report of contagious diseases for the weeks ending January 21 and 28:—

Week ending January 21—Typhus, 1; typhoid, 10; relapsing fever, 18; scarlet fever, 70; smallpox, 15; measles, 122; diphtheria, 17.

Week ending January 28—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 6; relapsing fever, 3; scarlet fever, 64; smallpox, 27; measles, 85; diphtheria, 11.

The Attorney reported that he had commenced actions against several physicians who had failed to report contagious diseases as required by the Board, six of which had already been settled by the defendants upon the payment of ten dollars each. Suits were ordered commenced against five physicians who had failed to report cases of contagious diseases to the Board twenty-four hours after their attendance upon patients.

George H. Devlin was appointed a clerk to the Board, at a salary of $1,500 per year, in place of Edward Cline, deceased.

A very interesting and humorous communication was received from John P. Jordan, a resident of Essex street, who claims that the railroad companies in sweeping the streets endanger the lives and health of pedestrians who are compelled to be on the street, citing several cases that came under his personal observation. The paper was referred to the chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning to investigate and report at the next regular meeting.

ST. THOMAS.

The Dock Not Yet Restored.

ST. THOMAS, Jan. 16, 1871.

The St. Thomas dock is still lying in the upper part of the harbor. Blasland, the engineer who raised her, has gone to Europe.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

King Amadeus Reviews the Army in Madrid.

Brilliant Scene Despite a Snow Storm.

The Court, the Generals and the Diplomats in Full Dress.

Revelations of the Prim Assassination Conspiracy.

HINT OF A BOURBON IMPLICATION.

THE QUEEN NOT YET ARRIVED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

The special correspondent of the HERALD in Madrid forwards a brief but very interesting telegraph letter from the Spanish capital. The communication reached this city to-day. I proceed to transmit its contents to New York by special cable telegram for publication.

ROYAL REVIEW OF THE ARMY.

The correspondent of the HERALD dates on the 31st of January, and writes as follows:—The Spanish troops quartered in Madrid mustered for a grand parade this morning. The occasion was more than a parade; indeed, it was a royal review of the army of the capital.

His Majesty King Amadeus was present as Commander-in-Chief of the forces. The King was attended by a brilliant staff, which was headed by the different marshals and generals on service in the city clothed in full uniform.

Major General Sickles, United States Minister at the Court of Madrid, accompanied the King.

PROMPT AND PATIENT.

The soldiers were in gala day uniform.

They went through the various evolutions in a very prompt, creditable manner. They remained on the ground patiently during a seven hours' drill, which was conducted in the face of an almost blinding snow storm.

LOYAL AND FAITHFUL.

Forty thousand armed men took the oath of fidelity and allegiance to King Amadeus before the order to dismiss was given by the General-in-Chief.

The *fête* passed off quietly.

No disturbance occurred in the city during the day.

REVELATIONS CONCERNING PRIM'S MURDER.

The Spanish government has just received some important testimony in relation of the circumstances which attended the murder of Marshal Prim.

THE CONSPIRATOR FOR BLOOD.

From this it appears, as I have been informed to-day, that the principal agent of the deed of assassination is a man who was formerly employed as a detective in the service of Señor Gonzalez Bravo and who distributed money to the conspirators.

IMPLICATION OF ROYAL BLOOD.

It is also alleged that some of the more prominent personages of another dynasty, not that of Amadeus of Savoy, but perhaps of the Bourbon, are implicated in the crime, but I have not yet ascertained the exact fact.

THE REIGNING QUEEN ILL.

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, King Amadeus' wife, is ill. The day of her departure from Florence for Madrid having been postponed in consequence of her condition of health, the period of her arrival off the coast of Spain is not exactly known, so that the King's preparations to journey to meet and receive her have been postponed.

THE TROTTING CONGRESS.

Assemblage of Turfmen at Buffalo—Organizing for Business—List of the Associations Present.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1, 1871.

The National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf met this evening at the Tuft House. The attendance of delegates was not as numerous as was anticipated, many of the associations in remote parts of the country not being represented. This may be accounted for by the snow storms that have prevailed of late, rendering travel unpleasant, to say the least. The business of the Congress began by Secretary Smith calling the meeting to order and asking the delegates to produce their credentials. The following are the associations and their representatives present:—Buckeye Club, Cincinnati, Charles Kahn, Jr.; Boston Trotting Association, George C. Hall; Doylestown Association, Pennsylvania, John W. Cowell; Dexter Park, Chicago; J. E. Simpson and Josiah Stiles; Fashion Association, New York, Isaiah Rynders; Hartford Association, Connecticut, Morris Holcomb and Thomas J. Vail; Key City Horse Association, J. E. Simpson; Mystic Park, Providence, George C. Hall; Prospect Park Fairground Association, George C. Hall; Orange County Pleasure Ground, E. M. Madden; Point Breeze Association, George Sturgess and Joseph Shoemaker; Silver Park Association, Watertown, E. C. White; Scott County Agricultural Association, J. H. Wallace; Buffalo Park Association, H. J. Hamblin, W. W. Bush and George S. Gates; Wyndham County Agricultural Association, George C. Hall; Fleetwood Park, Joseph Elliott. The above were all the associations who had delegates out of the fifty-two associations in the country. R. C. Barker, of Detroit, was elected President of the Convention by acclamation. A great deal of minor business was then transacted, when Mr. Vail moved that a committee of nine be appointed to revise rules and regulations of the association. The following gentlemen were then appointed by the President:—I. S. Vail, Isaiah Rynders, H. J. Hamblin, J. E. Simpson, George C. Hall, R. H. Kahn, Jr., George Sturgess, Morris Holcomb and J. H. Wallace.

A portion of the proceedings of the last year's business of the Congress committed by the secretary was then read, which gave general satisfaction, and was ordered to be incorporated on the minutes of this Convention. A committee to nominate permanent officers for the Convention was then nominated by the President. The following were the gentlemen appointed:—C. W. Wooley, George S. Gates, David Goodell, John G. Mead, E. M. Madden, Frank Doe and John W. Cowell. The Congress then adjourned until to-morrow at seven o'clock.

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CONGRESS.

Sympathy With the Sufferers by the War in France.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, Admitted to His Seat.

Passage by the Senate of the Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

ABOLITION OF THE TEST OATH.

Noisy and Excited Discussion of the Bill in the House.

Sunset Cox, Ben Butler and Van Wyck Versus Virginia and Kentucky Chivalry.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., presented a remonstrance from the women of New England against female suffrage, protesting against the impositions upon them of burdens legitimately belonging to the sterner sex.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., from the Committee on Territories, submitted a written report with a substitute for the bill organizing the Territory of Oklahoma.

THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill to amend the act establishing a Bureau of Immigration. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SYMPATHY WITH THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, offered a substitute for his resolution of yesterday, expressing the sympathy of the American people with the suffering people of France and Germany.

Resolved, That in obedience to that Christian charity which seeketh good of all nations and ministers to all human distresses, we heartily commend the sufferings of belligerent nations in Europe to the American people, and recommend that a generous system of organized charity, seeking out and providing first for their most pressing necessities, be speedily inaugurated for their relief.

The resolution was preceded by a preamble reciting the prospects of peace between two great nations, each entitled to the friendship and good will of the American people, and depicting the devastation and suffering caused by war, and particularly the existing destitution in the republic of France.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, moved, as an amendment, an additional resolution requesting the President to communicate to the French government the profound sympathy of the American people for the people of France, who were now suffering under an unexampled misfortune, and to extend to them every encouragement and support consistent with the laws of the United States and our treaties with other Powers, in establishing upon a firm basis a republican government.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., opposed the amendment. He said his own sympathies were no greater for the French than the Germans. He disliked to see anything that looked like a discrimination in favor of one as against the other. Our only assurance of peace was a mere rumor, and yet we were asked to pronounce in favor of the French.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that his amendment expressed any preference, and argued that the unprecedented misfortune which had overwhelmed the French people, in view of the traditions between France and the United States, was a sufficient reason for an expression of American sympathy.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., desired to know in what manner the encouragement and support of the government was to be made available in helping to establish a republican government in France.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that a simple expression of kindly feeling on our part to a sympathetic people like the French would have the effect of cheering them up.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, favored the original resolution upon charitable grounds, while objecting to Mr. Sherman's proposition as having political complexion. He thought beyond all question that the people of this country sympathized with the people of France in their attempt to establish a new republican form of government; but there might be a question elsewhere as to the propriety of a declaration to that effect by the Senate at this time. He preferred that the resolution should stand in such shape as to commend itself to the assent of the American people of all classes and shades of opinion, so that they could all unite in relieving the sufferings of these two nations. He suggested the withdrawal of the amendment and its modification.

Mr. POMEROY urged the propriety of separate action on the subject of Mr. Sherman's amendment and its consequent withdrawal for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN then withdrew and subsequently introduced his amendment as a separate resolution, when it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., the preamble was stricken out.

The resolution, amended to make it a concurrent resolution, so as to require the action of the House, was then agreed to.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds to complete the bridge across the Missouri river at Omaha. The resolution authorizes the company to issue such bonds and to secure the same by mortgage as it may deem needful to construct and maintain said bridge and track and depots required to perfect the same. Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

RED RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. FLANAGAN, (rep.) of Texas, introduced a bill to incorporate the Red River Valley, Oklahoma and Santa Fe Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT SAG HARBOR.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported with amendments the bill for the sale of land belonging to the United States at Sag Harbor, New York.

THE SENECA INDIAN LANDS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a joint resolution of the New York Legislature in favor of such legislation as may secure a treaty from the Seneca tribe of Indians in New York for the sale of their lands. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., the President was requested to communicate to the Senate despatches from Mr. Blow, United States Minister to Brazil, upon the culture of cotton in Brazil, trade between that country and the United States, the Paraguayan war, &c.

THE GEORGIA SENATORS—ADMISSION OF SENATOR HILL.

The unfinished business, being the resolution for the admission of Joshua Hill as Senator from Georgia, was taken up, and Mr. SAULSBURY, entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, who continued his opposition to Mr. Hill's admission on the ground that he had received less than a majority of the votes of the legal members of the Legislature.

Mr. Stewart's motion to substitute the name of Henry P. Farrow in place of Joshua Hill in the resolution of the majority of the Judiciary Committee was then rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 36.

A resolution admitting Mr. Hill was then adopted, and that gentleman appeared and took the oath of allegiance as Senator from Georgia.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, then offered and asked the present consideration of the joint resolution prescribing the oath of office to be taken by H. B. M. Miller, Senator elect from Georgia.

Messrs. STEWART and EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. THURMAN, obtaining unanimous consent, proceeded to answer the objection that Mr. Miller was ineligible to a seat because his disabilities had never been removed. If consistent, the Senate could not reject the claim. Mr. Miller had served as a surgeon in the rebel army, but was a noncombatant.

Mr. EDMUNDS, in advocating the reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, remarked that he would never again vote to relieve disabilities where the sole purpose was to allow a man to hold an office to which he was not eligible when elected. The practice tended to corrupt elections.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., argued that Mr. Miller had already been decided to have been duly elected. Mr. Hill had been declared by the Senate to have been duly elected, and had been sworn in, whereas Mr. Miller received seven more votes than did Mr. Hill. Messrs. Farrow and Whitely, whose admission was pressed by the minority of the Judiciary Committee, were both in the rebel army, while Mr. Miller's only offence was in acting as surgeon to a rebel regiment. He gave notice that he would offer a resolution declaring Mr. Miller duly elected, and if that was adopted he would follow it up with a concurrent resolution prescribing a form of oath to be taken in the case.

Mr. Thurman's resolution was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. WILLIAMS then moved to proceed with the Steamship Subsidy bills.

Mr. SHERMAN said that, notwithstanding only four weeks of the session remained, but one appropriation bill had passed the Senate. He warned the Senate against wasting time upon subsidies in such a condition of things.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., in support of Mr. Williams' motion, urged the importance of the bill in aid of a line on the Gulf of Mexico, from New Orleans to Mexican ports, which was the first of the steamship subsidy bills in order. He spoke of the vital interests of the measure to the people of the whole Mississippi valley, as shown by the resolutions on that subject by the chambers of commerce of the cities of that valley.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., favored immediate action as a means of apprising parties engaged in steamship enterprises of the disposition of the Senate upon the general policy. Governmental action was necessary to prevent our commerce from dwindling to less than that of a third rate Power.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., demanded the ayes and noes on the motion, so that the Senate might settle now whether it would enter upon the policy of subsidizing steamship lines.

Mr. COLE, acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the absence of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, insisted that action should be had upon the appropriation bills.

After further discussion Mr. WILLIAMS temporarily withdrew his motion, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. COLE, took up

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., stated the total expense under the bill at about $[illegible], and that there was a growing feeling throughout the country that the civil service should be thoroughly overhauled and the number of our foreign ministers and consuls reduced. There were of the former double as many as were necessary. Though the present bill was not particularly objectionable he took occasion to call attention to the matter.

After unimportant amendments the bill passed.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL.

The West Point Appropriation bill was also considered, amended and passed.

THE STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILLS AGAIN.

Mr. WILLIAMS then renewed his motion to take up the first of the Steamship Subsidy bills, being that relating to a line in the Gulf of Mexico.

A discussion ensued as to the understanding upon which the bill was to be taken up, whether for the special purpose of allowing the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Kellogg) to address the Senate in support of the bill, in accordance with previous notice to that effect, or for decisive action.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., while disposed to accommodate his friend (Mr. Kellogg), did not wish his consent to take up the bill construed as an indication that he favored it. He made this statement in consequence of the singular course of newspapers in charging every Senator who introduced a subsidy bill with favoring the measure. For one he had not yet seen one of these bills that he could vote for; yet because, by request, he had introduced one of those measures, he had been charged by the Chicago *Tribune* with an attempt to engineer a job through the Senate.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., was not at all sensitive to newspaper criticism, and would favor the taking up of the measure, not at a question of courtesy, but as an assertion of public policy. He regarded the rebuilding of our commerce as the most important question before Congress, and that the whole subject would be presented by the proposed subsidy legislation.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., thought the main object of the subsidies was to enrich a few interested parties. He suggested, as the most effective means of restoring American commerce, the purchase of iron steamships abroad, duty free.

At this point an informal understanding was effected that Mr. Kellogg should have leave to address the Senate on the subject at the expiration of the next morning hour. Without a vote on the pending motion the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., presented a petition of the manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, snuff and cigars of Covington, Ky., against the special tax and the tax on sales.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

On motion of Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., the Senate amendments to the House bill prescribing the form of the enacting and resolving clauses of the acts and resolutions of Congress were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

RELIEF FOR PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in California. Referred.

THE TEST OATH.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, passed on the 22d of April last, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but are not disqualified from holding office by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The bill provides that such persons shall take the oath prescribed in the act of the 11th of July, 1868, prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed.

Mr. UPSON, (rep.) of Ohio, argued that the people, by adopting the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, had designated what persons should be disqualified from holding office on account of participation in the rebellion, and that, as the law now stands, it discriminated in favor of the greater against the lesser criminals by allowing the disabilities to be removed from those who had added the crime of perjury to that of treason, while it provided no mode in which those whose crimes were less aggravated could be relieved.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, argued that the adoption of the fourteenth amendment in 1868 was a virtual repeal of the test oath act of 1862, and that to impose the test oath on persons elected or appointed to office, and who were not ineligible under that amendment, was to deprive the people of their right to elect men to office.

Mr. PLATT, (rep.) of Va., said that he would have preferred the entire repeal of the iron-clad oath, but as this bill in effect accomplished the same object he should vote for it, and he hoped that every member who desired to see peace restored to the South and to see the republican party triumphant would vote for it. He stood in the House, directed by the republican party of Virginia, to vote for the total repeal of all test oaths and disfranchising clauses. He repelled with indignation the suggestion of his colleague (Mr. McKenzie), who stated before the holidays that the republican party of Virginia had purposely expressed that principle in ambiguous terms, for that gentleman could never have been elected had he not taken a stand in favor of universal amnesty. The existing system of disfranchisement in the South was a delusion and a snare, and the true policy of government was to remove all disfranchising clauses and sweep away all test oaths.

Mr. LONG, the colored representative from Georgia, made his maiden speech in the House in opposition to the bill, claiming that the men whom it would relieve were leaders of the Ku Klux Klan. He declared that since the close of the rebellion more than five hundred loyal men had been killed in Georgia, and not one of their murderers had been brought to justice. He believed, therefore, that he was doing his duty to his constituents and to his country by voting against the bill.

Mr. MOREY, (rep.) of La., said he would vote for the bill, but would much rather vote for the total abolition of the test oath and the removal of all political disabilities. It was not by the maintenance of such measures that outrages in the South were to be prevented, but by the presence of an armed force.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., argued against the bill, and presented a communication which he had received yesterday addressed to the gentleman who had reported the bill (Mr. Butler). The communication represented the Union people of Tennessee as being in a helpless and deplorable condition, under the complete control and at the mercy of the enemies of the government, and invoked the protection of the government. He expressed his belief that there were more men practically disfranchised in Tennessee to-day than there were at the close of the war, when the Union men got possession of the State government, the only difference being that then they were disfranchised by law, but now by violence. If there come to be a question whether it was the Union men or the rebels that were to be disfranchised, he would say, "Our friends first, and let our enemies be postponed." He condemned that miserable "namby-pamby" sentimentalism which was doing more to sap the foundations of the government and overthrow it than Lee and all his hosts.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., inquired whether the severe treatment meted out to the rebels had not had an effect contrary to that which was intended.

Mr. MAYNARD replied in the negative.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was unwilling that the vote which he should give for the bill should be construed to be a vote in favor of the Ku Klux in any State. He asked the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard) whether the retention of the iron-clad oath, in the cases from which this bill proposed to lift it, would have the least possible effect in suppressing outrages in any of the Southern States. If not, then he begged to know by what process of logic the voting for the bill was to make Congress responsible for not stopping outrages in the South. He would prefer to vote for the total abolition of the test oath, but as there was no such proposition before the House he would vote for this bill.

Mr. SHANKS, (rep.) of Ind., opposed and argued against the bill, declaring his unwillingness to release any particle of the power which Congress held over the rebels of the South till they showed by their conduct that they were worthy of it.

Mr. PORTER, (rep.) of Va., opposed the bill, and denied the statement of his colleague (Mr. Platt) that the republican party of Virginia was in favor of universal amnesty. On the contrary, he asserted that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the republican party of Virginia were against universal amnesty until they were secured in their own rights, not only in freedom from the hand of violence, but till their civil and political rights were respected in the rebel courts of all the rebel States in the country.

At the conclusion of the ten minutes allowed to Mr. Porter Mr. RANDALL moved that he be allowed to continue his remarks.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., objected, saying that when he wanted to reply to a personal attack the other day in the matter of St. Domingo, the member from Richmond was the only man in the House mean enough to object.

Mr. PORTER retorted that the member from the Sixth district of New York was the only member of the House mean enough to make that remark.

Mr. COX added, in the midst of much confusion and calls to order, that "that man (meaning Mr. Porter) was not the man to attack him. He had no belligerency with that member, who was not a fighting man." (Laughter.)

Mr. PORTER—*You had better try it, that is all.*

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., opposed the bill, and reminded the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Platt) how that last year at a republican meeting at Petersburg, at which he (Mr. Van Wyck) was present, rebels cheered for Lee and Davis.

Mr. PLATT admitted that, but said that the loyal element had cleared out that rebel crowd in about two minutes.

Mr. VAN WYCK remarked, sarcastically, that if the colored men in Petersburg had not had more courage than some of their representatives in the House, the rebels would not have been cleared out. (Laughter.)

Mr. PLATT, in the midst of much noise and confusion, the Speaker's gavel hammering the desk rapidly, attempted to make himself heard in reply, but his voice was drowned in the din. He was understood to say, however, that he had proved his courage on the battle field, which was more than the member from New York (Mr. Van Wyck) did.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., said that nobody need be surprised at the scolding indulged in by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard), as that gentleman had been scolding all his life. He would read to the House the scolding which that gentleman had given to the abolitionists of Massachusetts in 1858 in regard to Kansas matters (reading an extract from the *Globe* of that year).

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., argued in favor of the bill, and remarked that when the two gentlemen from Tennessee (Mr. Maynard and Mr. Arnell) were declaiming against it, he almost fancied that it was the ghost of Hamlet's father crying, "swear! swear! swear!"—(laughter)—as if the test oath were the great panacea for the woes that the South was suffering under. The intelligent white people of the country could not be dammed up by any such means. Sooner or later they would break down the dam. If the government of Tennessee had passed liberal laws and allowed the disfranchised people to come back into the fold and to vote and hold office they would not have had any of the trouble in that State which they now had. The great trouble in Tennessee had been caused by disfranchisement.

Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn.—I deny it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—It was so to a great extent in Missouri. There were disfranchisement and disqualification there, and you see the result; you see the revolution. There will be a revolution in every State where you attempt this thing. You cannot in a republican government prevent intelligence from having its voice in the affairs of the government. You cannot do it.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., closed the debate. He said that he had reported the bill as the mouthpiece of the Committee on Reconstruction, but he could not support it. Every giving way that Congress had so far allowed had been the death knell of some black or white friend of the Union. That was the difficulty which he found in the way of this bill. He hoped that the iron-clad oath would never be repealed. It was a patent of nobility for royalty (referring to the Ku Klux outrages).

Mr. JONES, of Ky., interrupted and asked Mr. Butler in an angry tone of voice, "What do you mean, sir, by the Ku Klux? Answer me that!"

Mr. BUTLER, without noticing the question, went on to say that Congress was relaxing and giving way to the rebels all the time.

Mr. JONES, of Ky.—When did you ever give way, sir? I mean in the right direction.

Mr. BUTLER—We gave way when we admitted that gentleman to his seat. (Laughter.)

Mr. JONES—No, sir; but we gave way when we admitted you to your seat—a rebel to the constitution and the Union.

The SPEAKER (using the gavel frequently)—The gentleman from Kentucky is out of order.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. JONES both attempted to make themselves heard, and the SPEAKER decided that they were both out of order.

The debate being closed, Mr. ARNELL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then passed—yeas 118, nays 59—and it now goes to the President for his approval. The following is the

TEXT OF THE BILL:—

Be it enacted, &c., That when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor or trust under the government of the United States, and shall not be able, on account of his participation in the late rebellion, to take the oath prescribed in the act of Congress approved the 2d of July, 1862, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering upon the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in an act of Congress entitled "An act prescribing an oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed." Approved 11th of July, 1868.

BILLS REPORTED FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND PASSED.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill relating to the jurisdiction of courts in certain cases, authorizing the Attorney General to institute proceedings in the usual form in law and equity, to determine all questions wherein the rights and interests of the United States are concerned. Passed.

Also a bill to remedy certain defects in the judicial administration of certain customs revenue laws, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments recovered against collectors of customs for money paid in excess of duties or fees on imported merchandise. Passed.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Conn., from the same committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts. Passed.

Mr. COOK, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of purchasers of land sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States. Passed.

Also a bill providing that where a railroad company is operating in a State and has its offices there, it shall be deemed a citizen of the State in so far that it shall not be permitted to remove causes brought against it by citizens of that State from the State courts to the United States courts. Passed.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., from the same committee, made a report on the memorial of Wm. McGarrahan, that he is not entitled to the relief asked.

Mr. BINGHAM presented the minority report on the same subject.

The reports were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. PETERS, from the same committee, reported a bill giving to citizens in United States courts the same compensation for travel and attendance as jurors are entitled to. Passed.

Also to allow the discharge of convicts sentenced to imprisonment and fine when the term of imprisonment has expired on their making oath before a United States commissioner that they have no means of satisfying the fine. Passed.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the Bankrupt act. Passed.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the same committee, reported a bill to allow claimants an appeal from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court in all cases where the consent of the Court of Claims is given for such appeal. Passed.

Also relinquishing to the State of Michigan the title of the United States to the Fort Gratiot military reservation. Passed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., from the same committee, reported back the Senate bill relating to the records of United States courts. Passed, with an amendment.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill allowing parties in certain cases to testify, making the laws of each State govern as to the competency of witnesses in all criminal trials in the United States courts in such State, which was passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 31st May, 1870, to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States. The bill went over till to-morrow.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE presented the minority report on the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull for woman suffrage.

Mr. BINGHAM asked to have the subject made a special order for the second Wednesday in February.

Mr. KELSEY, (rep.) of N. Y., objected.

THE KITTERY AND CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARDS.

Mr. LYNCH offered a resolution in reference to the consolidation of the Kittery and Charlestown Navy Yards, which was referred.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE BILL TO ABOLISH THE OFFICES OF ADMIRAL AND VICE ADMIRAL.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Logan, Scofield and Butler, of Mass., the conference committee on the bill to abolish the offices of admiral and vice admiral.

The House then, at a quarter past four o'clock, adjourned.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The February Statement, Compared with That of the Corresponding Month of Last Year and with That of January, 1871—Decrease for the Past Year $120,834,043.

The statement of the public debt on February 1 has just been issued by the Treasury Department. We compare the figures with those of the statement made a year ago:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	Feb. 1, 1870.	Feb. 1, 1871.
Five per cent bonds.....	$221,589,300	$214,567,300
Six per cent bonds......	1,886,349,900	1,714,776,400
Total bear'g coin int..	$2,107,939,200	$1,929,343,700
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Four per cent cert's....	—	$678,392
Three per cent cert's....	$45,530,000	42,085,000
Navy Pension fund.....	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bear'g cur'y int..	$59,530,000	$56,763,392
Matured not paid........	4,053,056	4,036,902
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes.....	$356,110,258	$356,101,086
Fractional currency.....	40,063,512	40,479,593
Gold certificates.........	50,392,180	32,088,360
Total bear'g no int....	$446,565,951	$428,669,039
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int...$2,107,939,200		$1,929,343,700
Debt bearing cur'y int...	59,530,000	56,763,362
Debt bearing no int.....	446,565,951	428,669,039
Matured debt not paid..	4,053,056	4,036,902
Total...........................$2,618,088,197		$2,418,813,004
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	64,457,320	64,618,832
Grand total...........$2,682,545,517		$2,483,431,836
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin........................	$101,690,730	$99,066,500
Currency..................	8,690,807	24,327,788
Sinking fund............	25,716,050	—
Other purchased bonds..	71,336,304	—
Total in Treasury.....	$207,373,922	$123,394,289
Debt less cash in Treas..	2,475,171,595	2,354,337,547
Decrease of the national debt since February 1, 1870.....................		$120,834,048

The following table compares the statement just made with the previous one of January 1, 1871:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Feb. 1, 1871.
Five per cent bonds.....	$214,567,300	$214,567,300
Six per cent bonds......	1,720,775,400	1,714,776,400
Total bearing coin int.	$1,935,342,700	$1,929,343,700
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
Four per cent certif's ..	$678,362	$678,362
Three per cent certif's...	43,550,000	42,085,000
Navy Pension fund......	14,000,000	14,000,000
Total bear'g cur'y int.	$58,228,362	$56,763,362
Matured, not paid.....	7,315,822	4,036,902
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
United States notes.....	$356,101,086	$356,101,086
Fractional currency.....	39,995,039	40,479,593
Gold certificates.........	26,149,090	32,088,360
Total bear'g no int....	$422,245,175	$428,669,039
RECAPITULATION.		
Debt bearing coin int...	$1,935,342,700	$1,929,343,700
Debt bearing cur'cy int.	58,228,362	56,763,362
Debt bearing no interest	422,245,175	428,669,039
Matured debt not paid..	7,315,822	4,036,902
Total.........................$2,423,132,060		$2,418,813,004
Bonds to Pacific RR. Co.	64,618,832	64,618,832
Grand total...........$2,487,750,892		$2,483,431,836
AMOUNT IN TREASURY.		
Coin........................	$107,802,280	$99,066,500
Currency..................	30,254,291	24,327,788
Total in Treasury.....	$138,056,572	$123,394,289
Debt less am't in Tre'sy.	$2,349,694,320	$2,354,337,547
*Increase of the national debt since January 1, 1871....................		$4,673,227

*In the above statement no mention is made of accrued interest, and the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company are calculated as part of the public debt. According to the report of Secretary Boutwell, who adds accrued interest and ignores the bonds issued to that road, the total debt exhibits a decrease during the past month amounting to $4,049,986.

The debt of the United States, less cash in the Treasury, was as annexed at the undermentioned dates:—

March 4, 1861.	$68,180,855	Jan. 1, 1870..	2,462,418,783
July 1, 1861..	88,498,670	Feb. 1, 1870..	2,475,171,595
July 1, 1862..	502,921,494	March 1, 1870..	2,463,027,855
July 1, 1863..	1,023,464,099	April 1, 1870..	2,452,289,175
July 1, 1864..	1,721,847,994	May 1, 1870..	2,431,698,879
July 31, 1865..	2,757,253,275	June 1, 1870..	2,426,211,016
Sept. 1, 1865..	2,757,689,571	July 1, 1870..	2,400,208,363
Jan. 1, 1866..	2,716,851,586	Aug. 1, 1870..	2,399,423,466
Aug. 1, 1866..	2,633,029,276	Sept. 1, 1870..	2,383,604,050
Jan. 1, 1867..	2,543,329,172	Oct. 1, 1870..	2,369,407,257
July 1, 1867..	2,511,609,013	Nov. 1, 1870..	2,355,364,396
Jan. 1, 1868..	2,598,125,650	Dec. 1, 1870..	2,357,470,090
July 1, 1868..	2,508,915,192	Jan. 1, 1871..	2,349,664,320
Jan. 1, 1869..	2,540,707,291	Feb. 1, 1871..	2,354,337,547
July 1, 1869..	2,509,169,775		

THE HERALD IN CINCINNATI.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 30.]

SPLENDID JOURNALISM.

The NEW YORK HERALD has made the European war the occasion of an enterprise and expenditure in the gathering and transmission of foreign news which is a remarkable stride in the progress of journalism in this country, and which, in the matter of telegraphic news, far surpasses any journal in Europe. Its special despatches from every part of the field of the war, from both the inside (with a balloon portage) and outside of Paris, from all the operations in the provinces and from the leading capitals of Europe, not occasionally, but daily make a scale of enterprise and expenditure that may justly be termed splendid. And it may be said in the HERALD's favor that it subordinates feeling and political ambitions to news. Its war specials are not tainted by partisanship. They give impartially the news. That is what journalists want, and is what wears best in the long run with the reading public.

THE FORGER "BROCKWAY."

The notorious forger and counterfeiter, Charles D. Vanderpool, alias Brockway, alias Seymore, Waterman and Fike, who was arrested at Detroit and brought to this city in charge of Detective Sampson on Tuesday, as stated in the HERALD, came up before Judge Dowling at the Tombs Police Court yesterday and desired to be allowed to go out on bail.

This was at once refused. Subsequently he said he had a great horror of the cells in the old prison, and desired to be sent back to Mulberry street, to police headquarters, where he had been lodged since his arrival from Detroit. After numerous remarks the Judge ordered him to be kept in the City Prison on the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury on a charge of forgery preferred by the Bank of North America for $11,200, and stated that the prisoner would find it much more difficult to obtain a pardon from Governor Hoffman than the trouble experienced in getting his freedom through the influence of the President of the United States on the counterfeiting charge on which he was convicted for ten years. His case will at once be undertaken by the District Attorney.

A WIFE BOUGHT AND SOLD.—Strange as it may seem a man in this city actually sold his wife to another man on Tuesday of this week. The "valuable consideration" was ten dollars in money, which sum was actually paid over. The couple, so facilely divorced, have been husband and wife for a term of eight years, and have a son seven years old and one child younger. In the arrangement the father was to keep the older child and the new "pair" were to have the younger. The "purchaser" is a young man, and, after the transaction, he took the woman and went home with her, to take the place of the husband of the house, he having bought furniture.—*Trinidad (Colorado) Enterprise.*

A CURIOUS lawsuit has just been commenced against the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad. A lady, who was shortly expecting an addition to her family, was travelling on it, and was so jostled and troubled by the roughness of the road that the event occurred much sooner than had been expected. In the suit which she has brought against the company she lays the damages at $10,000.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

What Was "the Wisest Law Ever Made?"

A LEGISLATIVE CONUNDRUM.

How Carey Enjoys His Triumph.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

Overhauling the Children's Aid Society.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1871.

The question of "special legislation" formed the topic of quite an animated debate in the lower House to-day, and the score or more members who were detained in the Assembly Chamber a half hour longer than they desired, and who were thus prevented from attending an exhibition of fighting "dorgs" in a certain part of this village, have to thank Mr. Prime, of Queens, and his resolution for the deprivation. These resolutions were, it will be remembered, offered last week. They called for the appointment of a committee of nine to see what could be done toward enacting general laws in such a way as to put an end to the immense amount of special laws which are accumulating in the statute books, to an extent that is making even the legal profession tremble. Mr. Greene advocated the passage of the resolutions in a speech, in which he cited the immense number of special laws passed year by year touching matters and things which could be covered by one general law. Mr. Littlejohn conceded that the generalization of laws so as to avoid special legislation was all very fine in theory, but it was impossible in practice. Mr. Nelson, of course, had his say in the matter. He wanted to know

"WHAT WAS THE WISEST LAW EVER MADE?"

Prince took this to be a conundrum at first, and was about to "give it up," when he was suddenly reminded of a passage in a religious tract he had read when a boy. This gave him his cue. "The wisest law ever made came from on high," he exclaimed. "Do you mean to say, then," persisted Nelson, "that it is not necessary to make special laws to cover matters that the law from on high does not?" This was a perfect stunner to Prime, not so much that it indicated wisdom on the part of the questioner, but that it mixed little with great things in such an irreverent way that the member from Queens was left without a word of remonstrance. "I think," continued Nelson, "we need special laws for railroads and telegraphs, notwithstanding the law from on high. If it is sufficient for legislation why does it not suffice to keep the purlieus of Newtown in sanctity?" A roar of laughter greeted this sally, and Nelson sat down, as well he might, after this ebullition of nonsense. The discussion was then continued in a serious mood, and finally ended by the whole subject being referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"OLD BARRELS."

Speaking of "special legislation" remind me that the question of old barrels is again destined to "raise Cain" in the lower House this session. It may not be generally known that there is a member from New York who goes by the name of Connolly. Well, Connolly, like all true legislators, tries to do his best to guard his own interests, no matter what other interests may be overridden in the meantime while he is doing it. One of his interests lies in the old barrel business. Last year, I believe, a bill was brought into the Assembly prohibiting the packing of wheat, flour and the like in other than new barrels, and that it cost Connolly a good round sum to have the thing smothered. Just imagine his horror, then, this morning, when his colleague, Mr. Flecke, one of the strongest

ANTI-LAGER BEER ADVOCATES

in the House, introduced a new bill to kill off the old barrel business. Flecke's bill, I understand, was drawn up at the suggestion of a large body of coopers, who make money by making new barrels, and who would make a great deal more if the bill becomes a law. But it will not, if Connolly knows himself. The Clerk had no sooner read its title than he was on his feet. "Sir, Speaker," said he, brandishing his right hand over his head as though he had a tomahawk in it ready to brain the trembling Flecke; "Mr. Speaker, I don't see the necessity of this bill. It has been coming up here during the past three or four years, and it never passes. It's only annoying us and taking up our time to consider it." The Speaker reminded Mr. Connolly that every member had a perfect right to offer any kind of a bill he pleased, and that the barrel member from New York could tell his tale of woe before the proper committee when the time came for its consideration. Connolly then sat down, and Flecke went over to his seat to explain matters in German.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

There would at last seem to be some chance hereafter that witnesses in criminal cases are to be treated a little better than actual criminals. Everybody can conceive what a comfortable thing it would be for a respectable man who has the misfortune, by chance, to witness a murder or a highway robbery, to be shut up in the "House of Detention" for several months awaiting until tardy justice sees fit to place the criminal on trial. Indeed, more than one flagrant outrage could be cited where respectable parties have been held as witnesses in the House of Detention for many long months, while the men they were expected to testify against were enjoying their freedom, thanks to somebody's money given in form of bail. If Mr. Field's bill, introduced to-day, becomes a law, as it should, this state of things will be no longer a subject of universal complaint, and respectable parties who may know all about certain crimes be no longer tempted to keep their knowledge to themselves lest they be virtually imprisoned until

THE REAL CRIMINAL GETS HIS DUES.

The bill provides that a witness cannot be held any longer than "fourteen days next" after the beginning of the court term following the commission of the crime of which he may have some knowledge of importance to the trial of the case. In this connection I may add that another bill, concerning imprisonment for debt, was also introduced to-day, which will, if successful in getting through both houses, work a most needful reform. The readers of the HERALD will remember the sad story of that unfortunate India rubber patentee who for infringing a patent right was thrown into prison, and, because he could not get the amount of his fine ($2,500), remained in Ludlow street jail for eighteen months, and would have probably remained there a lifetime had it not been for the "kindness" of certain individuals who finally concluded to extend to him a helping hand. It may be that the repeated offences of the individual I allude to called for severe punishment; but his case, for all that, shows how easily in this State a man could be imprisoned for almost a lifetime in default of payment of a few hundred dollars. It matters not how it may be argued that we have

NO IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT,

for if a man in a civil action can be held in prison for years because his opponents refuse to yield an inch, knowing that the prisoner cannot pay the fine imposed upon him, that alone, call it by what name you will, makes imprisonment for debt in this State an undeniable fact. The bill in question will regulate this matter of fines in civil cases in such a way that a poor man will find mercy as well as the rich man.

STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER.

Mr. Goodrich is one of that class of politicians who do not believe that the dead past should bury its dead. Indeed, he has an idea that the Carey-Twombly case must still remain a topic of every-day discussion in the House. He certainly had his say about the matter yesterday, and the democrats, who tried not to let him have much of a say as it was, came to the conclusion that after Carey's victory Goodrich would subside. But they were doomed to disappointment this morning when he sent up to the Clerk's desk a series of resolutions which, after stigmatizing the action of the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the most bitter terms, called upon the committee to show at whose expense the report had been printed, and for the printing of 2,500 copies for distribution throughout the State so that

THE PEOPLE COULD SEE FOR THEMSELVES

"how Mr. Twombly got more votes than Mr. Carey," and a great deal more of the same sort. Mr. Fields, who has evidently made it a part of his business to keep Goodrich in as straight a jacket as possible, rose to a point of order before the resolutions had been read in their entirety and objected to them as being disrespectful in language. So they were returned to Goodrich. He, however, gained his point, which was to raise another breeze about the case. Mr. Fields would have done much better had he allowed these resolutions to be read and then go quietly wherever referred, and—*post a nihil*.

PISTOLS AND COFFEE.

There was quite a sensation this morning among a few of the members on the republican side of the House. Nelson and Bignall had quite a lively set-to during the Carey-Twombly case debate yesterday, and to-day a wag got up a challenge to Bignall, to which he appended Nelson's hieroglyphic. The challenge asked for time and place for a disastrous meeting, with

A PREFERENCE FOR PISTOLS,

on the Rockland county side of the question. Bignall, who hasn't seen through the joke yet, is busy preparing his reply, which will, no doubt, rather astonish Nelson to-morrow, who is in blissful ignorance of his own challenge. Bignall was heard to say that he had fought Kentuckians and he thought he could fight "that long fellow next to Weed." There will fun when the cat gets out of the bag.

WHERE IS CAREY?

It may be of interest for some people to know that Carey has not been in his seat since he was declared entitled to it by vote of the House yesterday. He was seen about four o'clock this morning driving a four-in-hand sleigh at a 2:30 gait on the canal, and when last heard from on the road was trying to beat an express train to Troy. He will doubtless return before the recess.

THE NEW YORK CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

When the bill to appropriate the sum of $30,000 to the Children's Aid Society of New York city was called in Committee of the Whole Mr. Tweed advocated its passage strongly and characterized it as a well-managed institution, when Mr. Michael Norton jumped to his feet and opposed it, declaring that he had before him charges of a serious nature made against its management by an ex-official of the institution who has the endorsements of the management. He thought he would be able to show gross mismanagement and misappropriation of the funds, and asked to have the bill referred back to the Committee on Charities for an investigation. Mr. Tweed accepted the suggestion, and on Tuesday evening next, in Mr. Tweed's room, all the parties to the charges, which Mr. Norton at this time declines to permit published, will be heard.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Senator Wood offered concurrent resolutions amending the constitution as suggested by the late Constitutional Convention. The first section of article two relates to who shall vote, viz., every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, ten days a citizen, a year a resident of the State and four months of the county.

Section two of the same article provides for the disfranchisement of persons guilty of bribery or other infamous offences, and excluding from the right to hold office or vote any person who is interested in a bet. Sections one, two, three, four, five and six of article three define the manner in which members shall be selected to both branches of the Legislature; the State to have thirty-two districts, one Senator for each, to hold office for four years. Senators from districts bearing odd numbers to vacate office at the end of two years and the others for four years. The pay of each member of the Legislature is to be $1,000 per year. Article five relates to the manner of selecting State officers.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1871.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill providing for the repeal of laws tending to the widening of Broadway from Thirty-third to Fifty-ninth street.

By Mr. WINSLOW—Authorizing attorneys of the Supreme Court to take affidavits and acknowledgments.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing for the widening of Franklin avenue in Flatbush, Kings county.

BILLS REPORTED.

Repealing the act establishing the Capitol Police district; extending Lexington avenue in New York; amending the charter of the Hudson River and Harlem Canal Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act investing in Boards of Supervisors certain powers and to prescribe their fees.

Incorporating the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Watertown.

Relative to filing certain maps in Westchester county.

Further amending the act authorizing the improvement of highways in Yonkers and East Chester.

Incorporating the Matteawan Savings Bank.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following resolutions:—

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That section two of article two of the constitution be amended so that it shall read as follows:—"Laws may be passed excluding from the rights of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny or of any infamous crime, and for depriving every person who shall make or become directly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, or who shall pay, give or receive, or promise to pay or give, money or other property or valuable consideration with intent to influence any elector on giving his vote or to deter any elector from voting, of his right to vote at such election or from holding any office voted for at such election."

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, That said amendment to said section two be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election for Senators, and that pursuant to section 1 of article 13 of the constitution it be published for three months prior to the time of such election.

Mr. TWEED said as this was the democratic platform he asked unanimous consent that the resolutions be now considered.

Mr. WOODIN objected, and the resolutions went over under the rule.

Mr. WOOD submitted resolutions to amend the constitution as proposed by the Constitutional Convention, as follows:—

1. Strikes out the word "white" in the section relating to qualifications of voters.
2. Prohibits the use of money at elections, and makes the paying or receiving of money for votes a ground of challenge.
3. Divides Senate districts as in the constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention, substantially the same as at present.
4. Provides for taking the census in 1875 and every tenth year thereafter.
5. Provides that the Assembly shall consist of 139 members, chosen by counties, apportioned, as near as may be, according to population.
6. Members of Legislature to receive an annual salary of $1,000 and ten cents for every mile travelled in going and returning from the capital.
7. Requires the vote of two-thirds of the members elected in each House to override the veto of the Governor.
8. Gives to the Governor the power to suspend the State Treasurer from office, and to appoint a person to fill the office during such suspension.
9. All State officers to receive a fixed salary, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office, and providing that they shall receive no fees or perquisites of any kind.
10. The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney General to be Commissioners of the Canal Fund.
11. The Governor to nominate and appoint, with the consent of the Senate, a superintendent of public works and four assistant superintendents, who are to have charge of the canals. The assistant superintendents to be removable for cause by the superintendent.
12. No money shall be appropriated for any canal bridge at a point where there was no bridge prior to January 1, 1857. No claims for canal damages to be heard, unless made in two years after damage arises.
13. No bids for materials or work upon the canals to be rejected for informality until the person making the bid has had an opportunity to correct such informality.
14. Provides for a Court of Claims and Solicitor of Claims, as in the constitution adopted by the late Constitutional Convention.
15. Provides for a Board of Managers of State Prisons, consisting of five persons to be appointed by the Governor.

The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE CANALS.

On motion of Mr. HARDENBURG the commissioners of the canal fund were requested to report the amount of money borrowed for canal purposes in 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:—

Authorizing the city of Binghamton to borrow money to build a Court House. Third reading.

To aid the Boys' and Girls' Lodging House in New York.

Mr. NORTON opposed the bill, declaring that he had letters stating that the superintendent misapplied the moneys.

Mr. TWEED favored the bill, but on his motion it was recommitted to bear the charges and the defence.

On motion of Mr. LORD, the Assembly bill defining the powers of boards of supervisors relative to dividing towns was passed.

Incorporating the Westchester County Trust Company. After a lengthy debate on the great powers granted the company the committee reported progress.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1871.

A large number of petitions were presented for refunding money to drafted men and a few remonstrances against the same.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the Public Holiday act; amending the act relative to fees of surrogates; making regulations relative to cemeteries; amending the Hell Gate Pilot; act authorizing the Surrogate of Queens county to adopt a new seal; relative to lunatics; incorporating the Williamsburg Sharpshooters' Society, in Brooklyn; incorporating the Home Missionary Society.

THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

On motion of Mr. ALVORD, from the Judiciary Committee, the Adjutant General was called upon to report how much more money is necessary to extinguish the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Little Valley Water Works Company.

Authorizing the city of Binghamton to purchase a toll-house and land.

Amending the Lockport dog tax.

Appropriating money to pay for the publication of the official canvass of the votes of the State.

Amending the charter of the Cannon street Baptist church in New York.

Amending the act defining the powers and prescribing the fees of boards of supervisors.

Making the price paid for the publication of the session laws uniform at fifty cents per folio.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BLACKALL—To prevent the spread of the smallpox.

By Mr. JACOBS—Chartering the Oceanville Association, of Brooklyn; also amending the charter of Brooklyn by providing for a register of assessments.

By Mr. MOSELEY—Authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money and levy a tax to pay indebtedness.

By Mr. GOODRICH—Chartering the New York Financial Association; also chartering the Presbyterian Church General Assembly; also amending the act enabling husband and wife to be witnesses for each other.

By Mr. BAYLIS—To confine persons convicted in Kings county in the penitentiary of that county.

By Mr. ROACH—Amending the act relative to the powers and duties of Surrogates.

By Mr. D. BURNS—Relative to bonds issued by railroad companies, requiring them to be registered.

By Mr. FLECKE—To prevent the use of old barrels in repacking; also fixing charges for fare on the Flushing and North Side Railroad Company.

By Mr. PRINCE—Repealing the acts extending the powers of the Boards of Supervisors.

By Mr. FLAGG—Exempting law libraries of practising attorneys from sale under execution.

By Mr. FIELDS—Providing that witnesses in criminal cases incarcerated shall, after fourteen days' confinement, be examined and discharged, their testimony to be as valid as if given orally.

By Mr. WOOD—Repealing the railroad town bonding act.

By Mr. BARTLETT—Incorporating the New York Produce Company.

By Mr. SCHIRMER—Establishing a police for Yonkers.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. GLEASON offered resolutions, citing the Governor's Message on the subject of bribery at elections, that the constitution be amended so that persons convicted of bribery or being bribed shall be disfranchised; also persons convicted of infamous crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

GENERAL VERSUS SPECIAL LAWS.

Mr. PRINCE called up his resolution to refer to a select committee of nine to inquire into the matter of enacting more general laws and less special ones. He spoke in favor of the resolution, pointing out many subjects which could be covered by general laws; that ten such would cover at least two hundred special acts.

Mr. FIELDS moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the commission to revise the statutes. He said, "As desirable as this proposition is, it is entirely impracticable."

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in the course of a speech on the subject, said it was impossible to understand the present general laws. Every special act has to be examined by the lawyers before they dare render an opinion. In a State growing as rapidly as this does, in these days of telegraphs and railroads, it was impossible to cover all the provisions of the law required by the act of general laws.

After further debate Mr. ALVORD moved to refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. POUND offered an amendment to the constitution providing a salary for each member of the Legislature of $1,000 and $500 extra to the Speaker. Laid over.

THE TWOMBLY-CAREY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked that his vote be recorded as against the report of the majority in the Twombly vs. Carey contested seat case, he being absent yesterday. Mr. Wood made a similar request, and Mr. Buckley wanted to be recorded in favor of the report. Their requests were granted.

Mr. GOODRICH offered the following:—

Whereas the Committee on Privileges and Elections, having heard the testimony and arguments of the counsel in the matter of the claim of Horatio N. Twombly to the seat now occupied by the Hon. John Carey adjourned, subject to the call of its chairman; and whereas the democratic majority of said committee on the 31st day of January, without calling said committee together and without notice to the minority, presented their report to this House, apparently by a secret understanding with the members of their own party that they should all be in their places on that day, but without similar notice or equal and fair opportunity to the minority of the House; and whereas by this preconcerted plan, and under the whip and spur of party discipline, and by the operation of the previous question, all opportunity of examination and debate was taken from the minority; and whereas while the Clerk was reading said report printed copies of the same, with the testimony, covering ninety-nine pages, were being distributed to the members; therefore

Resolved, That the chairman of said committee be directed to inform the House at whose expense and by what authority the report was printed.

Resolved, That 25,000 copies of said report be printed for the use of members and for distribution, to the end that the people of the State may know:—

First—That said Twombly, according to said report, actually received a greater number of votes than his opponent, to secure whose seat the votes of two election districts were thrown out and disregarded.

Second—What the shallow pretext was upon which the democratic officials disfranchised the voters of two whole election districts and counted in said Carey, in order to break the tie vote of the House and secure to their party the organization and control of this House and the legislation of this State.

Third—How swift the democratic party is to nullify the expressed will of the people and usurp a power not committed to it by the popular vote, even at the expense of perjury and fraud, whenever it becomes a party necessity to secure its ascendancy.

Fourth—That the present organization of the House was secured by a fraud upon the ballot box and in defiance of the expressed wishes of the majority of the voters of this State.

Mr. FIELDS raised the point of order that the terms of the resolution were not couched in decorous language.

The CHAIR decided that the resolutions were not in order; that the action yesterday was definite, and the action now on these resolutions would be a stultification of its action yesterday.

PROPOSED WELCOME TO THE IRISH EXILES.

Mr. MURPHY offered the following resolution;—

Resolved, If the Senate concur, That the Legislature, in the name and in behalf of the people of New York, extend to Thomas Clark Luby, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John O'Leary, Thomas F. Burke and their associates, the Irish exiles and patriots recently landed upon our shore, a most hearty welcome to our country; and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the Governor of the State.

Mr. ALVORD said, as he desired to make a speech on this subject, he hoped the resolution would be laid over, which was done.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Further Important Testimony for the Proponents—Speedy Close of the Great Domestic Drama of the Day.

This important and highly sensational domestic drama is very near its close. The Surrogate was determined yesterday to sit until late in the evening in order that all the evidence might be taken, and but for the absence of one witness, and the last on the long roll, the case would have been ready for the summing up to-day. The court was filled during the entire session by an interested and seemingly anxious auditory. Most of the evidence was cumulative and technical, but toward the close of the session the brief testimony of witnesses examined in quick succession was generally admitted to be very strong for the proponents of the will.

MR. GEORGE JONES' TESTIMONY.

Mr. George Jones, publisher of the *Times*, was the first witness examined. His testimony was as follows:—I have resided in this city since 1831; I have been connected with the *Times* since its commencement; have known Mr. Taylor since 1851; he owned ten shares in the *Times*, the capital of which consists of 100 shares; I am familiar with Mr. Taylor's handwriting; (the will was here shown) I have no doubt that the

SIGNATURE IS GENUINE;

I first heard of Mr. Taylor's death in England; Mr. Mudgett, the lawyer, informed me by cable despatch; when I came back I was present at the finding of the will; I had a conversation with Mr. Luther R. Marsh on that occasion about the will; I said,

"THE AGONY APPEARS TO BE OVER NOW;

I suppose there is no trouble about it;" he said, "Oh, there is no doubt about it being Mr. Taylor's will."

To Mr. Clinton—After seeing people write a good many times I think I am competent to judge of handwriting sufficiently to satisfy my own judgment; the body of the will is not, I should think, in Mr. Taylor's handwriting. (The witness was here shown some specimens of his own handwriting, but the Court ruled them out as irrelevant.) I object to say that I have a decided opinion concerning the genuineness of this signature (in exhibit): I should think that the second page of the exhibit is in Mr. Taylor's handwriting; I have seen Mr. Taylor write his name about fifty times.

MR. GEORGE STIMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Stimpson, an employé of the life insurance company, was then examined by Mr. Andrews—I have familiarized myself with the peculiarities of handwriting; I was formerly employed in the National Mechanics' Bank, New Jersey, and fifteen years in the Merchants Bank, of Boston; I have made a critical examination of the signature to the will and the exhibits; I find no characteristics in the signature to the will that I do not find in the signatures to these exhibits; I find the same characteristics in the exhibits and the "30th" in the will; I don't find the same characteristics in the body of the will.

Cross-examined—I have more experience of handwriting generally than an ordinary bank clerk; my experience, I think, justifies me in considering myself an expert; on the 25th of last month I first saw this will and I examined it for about two hours; on that examination I base my opinion.

The witness was cross-examined for about two hours and a half as to his knowledge of writing and as to the characteristics of several of Mr. Taylor's signatures generally. The evidence was technical and particular, but no scrap of importance resulted from it.

After Mr. Clinton had finished the Surrogate asked the witness whether the signature to the will was written on a ruled line. The answer was, "No, sir."

MR. A. V. STOUT'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, was then called and examined by Mr. Andrews—I knew Mr. Taylor well, and have seen him write frequently; I am familiar with his handwriting; (the will was here shown) I should think that this is James B. Taylor's signature.

GEORGE DURYEA RECALLED.

Mr. George Duryea recalled by the Surrogate—I don't think that Mr. Taylor called me to my face a d——d scoundrel and one not to be trusted; he never charged me with stealing books; I never said in substance or effect that the Taylor people tried to get me to forge a will.

MR. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Courtney being called testified as follows—I knew Mr. Taylor and his family; I had a conversation in July or August, 1870, with Mr. Taylor in reference to Kate; it took place close to the Fifth Avenue Hotel; he said he had been out of town; I asked how he was getting on with Kate; I forget his reply to that; I asked him about Howland; he bristled up and said he is the man who stole away Kate, so I could tell what sort of a man he was that could do that; he said, "This man will never get a dollar of my money;" I said, "I hope that won't interfere with Kate;" he answered, "Oh, no, I have provided for her."

MRS. TAYLOR'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Taylor, being sworn, was examined by Mr. Andrews—My name is Laura S. Taylor; I am the widow of James B. Taylor, and was married to him forty years. (The will was produced.) I first saw the will in September, when it was found; I had no knowledge of its existence previous to that; I was the only wife of James B. Taylor.

A question was about to be put to Mrs. Taylor concerning her treatment of her granddaughter, but the Surrogate interposed. He said that all the allegations except that of forgery having been withdrawn there was no occasion for going into that.

With the exception of one other witness, Mr. John Owen, for whom an attachment was issued, the testimony is now all in, when the case will to its final close be confined to the argument of counsel and the decision of the Surrogate.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Stringent Law Against Bribery—Nominations Confirmed—The Jersey City Charter in the House.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Little, providing that in addition to the punishment already decreed against bribery every person found guilty of that offence hereafter shall be deprived of the right of suffrage. Any company found guilty through its managers, directors or agents, shall forfeit its charter.

The following nominations were confirmed:—Mercer Beasley, for Chief Justice; Richard Acton, Joel Parker, Elmer H. Yeght, John M. Howe and William A. Whitehead, Trustees of Normal School. The nomination of Henry C. Kelsey for Secretary of State was laid over. An impression prevails that the mantle of Congar will fall on the shoulders of a gentleman highly popular with both parties in the Senate, but whose name is withheld for the present.

A bill for the appointment of inspectors of gas meters in Hudson county was reported. Some such measure has been long called for, but the present bill is regarded as simply creating places for a few office-seekers, who will be likely to remain in harmony with the gas companies.

In the House Mr. Hornblower introduced the new charter for Jersey City. The following are the Commissioners to be appointed by the bill:—Board of Public Works, William H. Bumsted, Thomas E. Bray, Morris H. Gillett, August Ingwersen, Earle S. Martin, William Starling and Benjamin F. Walsh; Police Commissioners, Ezechiel M. Prichard, Thomas Edmondson, Thomas A. Gross, Frederick A. Goetze and Isaiah V. Hulton; Fire Commissioners (a paid department), Dudley S. Gregory, Jr., John H. Carnes, Thomas W. Tilley, Alonzo D. Dean and John Boyd.

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